The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Adoption of Mr. Bingham's Virginia Bill in the House.

A CLOSE VOTE: 98 TO 95.

The Measure Under Discussion in the Senate.

Senator Cole on the San Francisco Whisky Seizures.

The Petition of British Columbia for Annexation.

Mr. Wells to the Tribune—The Duty on Coal—Secretary Robeson and Ex-Secretary Welles—Convention of Steamboat Inspectors—The Meeting of Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House closed the great debate on Virginia to-day at 4:15 o'clock, when the voting began on the several amendments to the main bill of the Reconstruction Committee. The discussion to-day was very striking. Early in the debate General LOGAN made a brief but eloquent speech in favor of the bill; FITCH, of Nevada, and STEVENSON, of Ohio, did the same; WARD, of New-York, and HOAR, of Massachusetts, declared themselves against the bill in any event, when BINGHAM got the floor, and made one of his strongest arguments in favor of his substitute, which, in the language substantially of the President's Message, simply declares the State entitled to representation in Congress. Mr. BINGHAM was even stronger in argument than usual, and the effect he produced upon his Republican brethren was abundantly demonstrated when the vote was taken on his substitute. Numerous Democratic speeches were made against the bill *in toto*, none of which were remarkable for anything in particular, save that of Mr. Sunset COX, at whose expense a hearty laugh was enjoyed when Mr. FARNSWORTH innocently announced that he yielded fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Ohio. But Mr. COX used his fifteen minutes well; though not strong in argument the rapier of his wit and sarcasm cut sharply into the follies of the extreme Republicans, and his happy hits were enjoyed on both sides of the House. Mr. FARNSWORTH, finally, at 4 o'clock, rose to close the debate and did it with an ability that challenged the admiration of the House. He utterly crushed Parson WHITTEMORE and his henchman, PORTER, of Richmond, who had circulated among members last night and this morning the false charge that Governor WALKER was President of the Invincible Club, of Chicago, which proposed the release of the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, and then retorted upon the slanderers by proving that PORTER, the super-Radical, had himself been convicted of disloyalty by a military commission, whose sentence was approved by General BUTLER himself, and had in expiation thereof worn a ball and chain four months. The scene during Mr. FARNSWORTH's closing remarks was intensely interesting. WHITTEMORE writhed under the scorching, and got in a threat that he would prove his statement. But FARNSWORTH again settled him more effectually than before. The first vote was upon WHITTEMORE's amendment providing a penalty for perjury in falsely taking the oath required by the Fourteenth Amendment. This was agreed to, yeas 22, nays 71. Then came the vote on BINGHAM's substitute to the bill as amended by yeas and nays. Not one person in ten believed it would be carried; but as one after another of the strong men of the House, but who had taken no part in the debate, like DAWES, GARFIELD, and BANKS, and others, voted in the affirmative, it produced intense excitement, as it indicated that the vote would be very close. There was great anxiety to hear the result. It was announced to the surprise of everybody that the yeas were ninety-eight and the nays ninety-five. This affirmative vote was composed of forty Republicans and fifty-eight Democrats. The following were the Republicans:

Messrs. Bailey, Banks, Bingham, Blair, Buckley, Brooks of Massachusetts, Burchard, Cullom, Dawes, Deweese, Dockery, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelburg, Fitch, Garfield, Hale, Hawkins, Hay, Heaton, Hooper, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kellogg, Ketcham, Laflin, Logan, McCarthy, Moore of Illinois, Orth, Peters, Rogers, Sanford, Smith of Vermont, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Wilson of Ohio, Winans and Witcher.

Up to this time the Democrats had intimated a desire to have a separate vote on the preamble. The extreme Republicans, who were frightened at this result, immediately seized upon this hope and called for a separate vote, expecting to have the support of the Democrats, and knowing that if the preamble was stricken out the resolution would fail. But ELDRIDGE gave the wink to the Democrats, and to the surprise of the extremists they adroitly and unanimously voted in the affirmative and the preamble was carried without a division. This rendered the passage of the bill certain, and with the exception of a minority of forty-nine Republicans, the entire House wheeled into line and voted for the bill—yeas 143, nays 49—there being scarce a dozen absentees. A clear majority of the affirmative vote, namely, eighty-four, was Republican; the Democratic vote being fifty-nine. The result caused much comment and great rejoicing on both sides. It is regarded as a great victory for BINGHAM, and the result is, in a great measure, due to himself and to FARNSWORTH, who has managed well in allowing latitude of debate. General BUTLER has been absent throughout the week, some of his friends say, because he was willing to give a sort of negative assent to the admission of the State, though he does not usually do things in that way.

Three hours of wearisome discussion in the Senate to-day on the Virginia question was followed by a recess and a night session, the early hours of which witnessed a mere repetition of the scenes of the last three or four days, namely, long speeches on old issues, personal explanations, and much tedious theorizing. The galleries of the Chamber were crowded at 7 o'clock, when the Senate met, notwithstanding the cold, rainy weather and muddy streets. About 9 o'clock Mr. SCHURZ made a thoughtful, careful and temperate speech, which was altogether favorable to admission, and remarkable for its vigor and liberality towards the South. The Senate, after voting down a motion to adjourn, got into a wrangle on a question of Parliamentary law, relative to adjourning over to Monday. Finally the friends and opponents of the measure agreed that the final vote should be taken on Monday, at 4 o'clock, and the adjournment to that day took place at 10:30 P. M. The House bill was received, but, except a bare reading, it received no attention.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

Considerable interest has been manifested here for the last week or ten days on the probable action of the Ways and Means Committee on the question of the duty on bituminous coal. The matter was probably settled to-day so far as the Committee is concerned. Mr. HOOPER, at the meeting this morning, made the proposition that the article be admitted free, which received barely two votes. He then moved that a duty of fifty cents per ton be imposed, which was indorsed by only three votes. A motion to place the duty at $1 per ton, developed four votes for and four against it, which was equivalent to its defeat. The duty thus remains as it at present stands.

MR. WELLS TO MR. GREELEY.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS thus replies to some of the latest asversions of Mr. GREELEY in the *Tribune*. Mr. GREELEY will have to try it once more:

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1870.

HON. HORACE GREELEY—*Sir*: I find the following in the New-York *Tribune* of Jan. 13:

The Special Commissioner, in his late report, estimates the wool clip of the United States, in 1868, at 177,000,000 pounds. The wool clip of the United States and Territories in 1840, was 35,802,114 pounds; in 1850, 52,516,959 pounds, an increase of 16,750,000 pounds; in 1860 it was 60,264,913 pounds, an increase over 1850 of 7,750,000 pounds, and in 1868 Mr. WELLS puts it at 177,000,000, an increase in eight years of over 116,635,087 pounds: An increase greater than the total clip of wool in the whole country in 1860 and 1860 combined. Verily, Mr. WELLS' figures are very accurate—especially when he figures on the wool product of 1868, and puts it at four pounds and three-quarters per head for each sheep, when the clip per head in 1860 was only 2.68 pounds, an increase in the product of each sheep in eight years, according to the accurate and accomplished Special Commissioner, of only two pounds and seven-tenths. In this way our Munchausen Special figures up the statement that it is a waste to invest more capital in woolen spindles. We commend Mr. WELLS to the attention of the Committee on the United States Census, provided they desire remarkable figures for the introductory remarks for the volumes of the Census Report of 1870."

As my experience has taught me that no communication to the journal which you represent in explanation or correction is ever treated with courtesy or candor in your columns, I take another way of replying to this misrepresentation. I have never estimated the clip per head of sheep in the United States at four three-quarters pounds, or any other figure, and the assertion to that effect is simply untrue. For the estimate of 177,000,000 pounds as the wool clip of the United States in 1868, I refer you to the following authority. The *Bulletin of the National Woolen Manufacturers' Association*, (E. B. BIGELOW, President; JOHN L. HAYES, Secretary,) January, 1869, contains the following calculation, page 84:

"Estimated total wool clip of the United States, 1868: Washed sheep, tub-washed and pulled, 150,000,000 pounds; unwashed, California and Oregon, 16,000,000 pounds; unwashed, Texas, 8,000,000 pounds; unwashed, sundry Southern, 5,000,000 pounds—total, 170,000,000 pounds."

This estimate is also adopted by Mr. BIGELOW in his address before the American Institute, Oct. 5, 1869. (See page 10 of printed copy.) I have taken notice of this particular attempt to disparage the statements of the Special Commissioner, as it affords a fair illustration of the manner in which his report is being dealt with by the advocates of restrictive legislation.

I am, yours, respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
United States Special Comm'r of Revenue.

OHIO AND IOWA POLITICS.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Ohio to-day is the subject of much congratulation among Republicans. To all objections of Democrats that it is illegal, they simply reply that if New-York can repeal one way, Ohio can offset it by her repeal another way, and that the case virtually stands as it did before New-York attempted to repeal its ratification. With Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, now assured, the great result will be attained. Intelligence has been received here of the selection of Senators in Iowa: Mr. HOWELLS, formerly editor of the Keokuk *Gate City*, for the balance of Mr. GRIMES' unexpired term, and Judge WRIGHT for the long term. The vote cast for Hon. JAS. F. WILSON was undoubtedly a complimentary one, as he was not a candidate, and was probably the strength of Mr. ALLISON, who had withdrawn from the field.

SECRETARY ROBESON AND MR. WELLES.

In response to a question by your correspondent, Secretary ROBESON to-day said that the letter of ex-Secretary WELLES had not been sent to him, and that he had only seen it in the newspapers, where it had doubtless been sent with the expectation of engaging him in controversy. This expectation will not be gratified. Mr. ROBESON is not to be made a party to any controversy of this or any other character, having neither time nor inclination for such a contest. Neither is he willing to be held responsible for the unauthorized and unofficial statements which appear in the newspapers, whether correct or incorrect. All the allusion he has ever made to his predecessor's administration of the Navy Department is to be found in his report, which will be seen to be exceedingly courteous and respectful, by the following quotation from page 30 of that document:

"In the year 1865 a Board, composed of Admirals who had commanded squadrons during the war, with Admiral FARRAGUT as President, was convened by the Secretary of the Navy, to report the names of such officers as they deemed worthy of advancement, under the act of April 21, 1864. The Board, after careful consideration, made a report strictly according to the letter of their instructions, and their selection would, it is believed, have been satisfactory to the navy at large. The recommendations of the Board were, however, not acquiesced in, and the advancement was made quite independently of their action. The result is that many officers consider themselves as unjustly treated, and a feeling of discontent exists most undesirable in the service. Some of the cases affected by this action have been already acted on by the Administration. But it is felt that the real merit of each case can only be properly judged of by those who were personally cognizant of all its circumstances and that too many considerations would be lost sight of in the lapse of time to permit of direct action by the Department without the risk of further mistakes. It is suggested that the Department be authorized to appoint a Board of Officers, removed by high rank from all personal interest on this question, to examine the cases complained of and to report their conclusions for such action by the Executive and Congress as to them may seem proper."

The above is simply a recital of actual facts expressed without discourtesy or reflection toward or upon any one, and such as the Secretary was bound to make in alluding to the subject at all.

THE PEABODY OBSEQUIES.

The Secretary of the Navy has requested Admiral FARRAGUT, as the representative man of the American navy, to take command of the naval escort, and to take charge of the ceremonies afloat which are to be tendered the remains of the late Mr. PEABODY on their appearance in the vicinity of Portland Harbor on board the British man-of-war *Monarch*. Admiral FARRAGUT will be assisted by such a staff of officers as is commensurate with the importance and gravity of the occasion, and befitting the high rank of the Admiral himself.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The first issue of patents, 132 in number, to settlers on the Cherokee lands, who have established and paid for their claims under the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Cherokee Treaty of July 19, 1866, has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and are being mailed to the parties entitled. The issue of patents will be continued until all settlers, who have paid for the lands awarded to them, have received titles from the United States.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PETITION FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* having doubted the genuineness of the petition of the colonists of British Columbia for independence, &c., Mr. VINCENT COLYER, in a note addressed to the Washington agent of the New-York Associated Press, denies that, "as charged, American politicians had anything to do with it. The petition was drawn and signed by the citizens of Victoria, without any outside influence whatever." The steamer *Newberne* on which he was a passenger, stopped there on her way down from Alaska, and the signers requested him to hand it to President GRANT, which he did. At the same time a petition was forwarded to the Queen of England, different in its reasoning from the other, but of the same purport, in which they ask Her Majesty if she will graciously permit the colony to become a portion of the United States, and praying that she will cause such steps to be taken as she, in her wisdom, will deem proper for the speedy transfer of the colony to the United States. A copy of this petition was recently submitted to the Senate of the United States by Mr. CORBETT, together with a resolution in furtherance of the object, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS' CONVENTION.

The Supervising Inspectors of the ten steamboat districts of the United States convened to-day. Present—William Burnett, of San Francisco, District No. 1; Addison Low, No. 2, New-York City; John Menshaw, No. 3, Baltimore; Alfred Sanford, No. 4, St. Louis; C. L. Stephenson, No. 5, Galena, Ill.; Samuel Houston, No. 6, Louisville; John S. Devenney, No. 7, Pittsburg; Alfred Guthrie, No. 8, Chicago; A. S. Bemis, No. 9, Buffalo. Absent—W. M. Rogers, No. 10, New-Orleans. They organized by electing ALFRED GUTHRIE, of Chicago, Ill., President, and ASOPH S. BEMIS, Secretary. The Convention was engaged to-day in the consideration of a report of the Committee appointed to draft a bill for presentation to Congress, amending and modifying the laws bearing upon the construction and management of steamers.

POSTMASTERS' CONVENTION.

At a convention of the Postmasters of the principal cities of the Union, held at the Arlington House to-day, General P. H. JONES, of New-York, presiding, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That during the coming week we submit in writing to the Postmaster-General our views upon the feasibility of a reduction of postage upon newspaper matter when mailed by a publisher, provided the same be prepaid by weight in bulk at the office of mailing, the publishers being allowed to transmit special copies, and to inclose their posters, prospectus and supplements.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The United States Indian Commission continues its sessions at the Interior Department. The member from Connecticut, NATHAN BISHOP, LL. D., has reported for duty. Contradictory reports of threatened outbreaks and of the peaceful condition of affairs in Montana and Wyoming were received. Governor CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, asked for legislation looking to the opening up of the Indian lands in the northeastern part of Wyoming to gold prospectors, and that the Shoshone Reservation may be curtailed so as to allow a mining company to retain possession of a portion of this reservation upon which they have trespassed. Mr. COLYER read his report of his tour in Indian Territory, New-Mexico, Arizona and Alaska, and recommended that Congress be petitioned for a code of laws defining misdemeanors in the Indian country; that it organize a Constabulary or Border Police, to be made up chiefly of married men, who shall serve during good behavior, at fair pay; and that the Indian agents shall have magisterial power to pass sentence on and issue orders for the arrest of the guilty. The Commission have arranged for a meeting with the Committees on Indian Affairs of both Houses to-morrow morning. The Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner PARKER will attend.

RECEPTIONS.

The first public reception of Speaker BLAINE took place to-night, and was largely attended, notwithstanding the rain....The next public reception of the President will be held on the 27th inst.

A NEW ORGAN.

The first number of the *New Era* has been issued, with Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN as editor, and FRED. DOUGLASS corresponding editor. The moral, educational, political and industrial interests and advancement of the colored people will be its chief care. The paper is a large weekly, and handsomely printed.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. DRAKE presented a petition in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege. He declared himself not only in favor of the proposition, but wished to incoporate with it another reform by discontinuing the immense publications of public documents, and thereby lessening the expenses of the Government.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and establish a letter-carrier system in cities of 5,000 inhabitants. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SCOTT offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate information or data upon which the Special Commissioner of the Revenue had based his statements relating to the average cost of the manufacture of American pig iron in the Valley of the Cumberland and anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHISKY SEIZURES.

Mr. COLE addressed the Senate in explanation of the joint resolution, previously introduced by him, setting forth the seizure in San Francisco, last August, of 4,000 barrels of distilled spirits, shipped from New-York to that port. The probability of their release by the internal revenue authorities in Washington, upon alleged *ex parte* representations of the owners, and instructing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to hold the said spirits subject to determination by the United States Courts. He said that the seizure had been properly made by the San Francisco authorities, and that the subsequent recommendations of Supervisor FULTON, deputed to examine into the matter, had been made upon insufficient examination and under improper influences. The liquor imported and stamped as highwines, he said, had been shown by chemical analysis to be rectified whisky, containing coloring and saccharine matter. In justice to his constituency he felt required to interpose his protest against the further fraudulent introduction of distilled spirits into California to the prejudice of home production and home industry, and the sole advantage of the whisky rings of Kentucky, Ohio and the East. He also criticised, as an indignity to the community there, the action of the officials —FULTON and COWAN—in their supervision of and reports upon his own recommendation of persons to fill vacancies in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue. Instead of discharging the duties to which they had been specially assigned, of investigating the alleged frauds of the Internal Revenue Department, he complained that they had shown incompetency for a satisfactory investigation by the appointment of incapable officers as its agents for that purpose. Instead of instituting an investigation on the spot, so far as he had learned, the only result of the investigation by Supervisors FULTON and COWAN, sent out by the Department, and whom he styled the "Western whisky emissaries," was the arrest of two small lads selling matches without a license; this, too, in view of the charges of fraud and iniquity that had been made. He said the small district of San Francisco had paid as much tax as the whole ten metropolitan districts of New-York. He read various correspondence on the subject of the whisky referred to, the value of which amounted to a quarter of a million.

Mr. HAMLIN said he could not believe the Senator from California had considered all the circumstances of his position. The precedent now introduced was one of the most remarkable ever introduced in the Senate. Without going into the merits of the question, he simply desired to say that under the law creating the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that officer had a right to determine all questions of seizures of this kind, and under that law, any party dissatisfied had the right to appeal from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Treasury. It had not been alleged that the party aggrieved had appealed, but the fact was that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had voluntarily transferred the whole matter to the Secretary, before whom the Senator could now be heard. The appeal to Congress instead of the Secretary was a reproach upon the latter. The only question at issue concerning the liquors themselves was whether they were what they purported to be. Upon an analysis made by the Commissioner, he decided that the liquor was not what was claimed, and the samples sent to Washington by Special Agents FULTON and COWAN were now in the Treasury Department, but the Secretary would not give an opinion upon it while the matter was pending in Congress. He believed that the integrity of COLUMBUS DELANO would compare favorably with that of any other man in the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN said that while the matter remained undecided the Commissioner labored under the smart of an implication upon his integrity. He justified the course of Commissioner DELANO, and said that the head of that Department had discharged all his obligations fully and faithfully.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, expressed his entire confidence in the official integrity of Commissioner DELANO.

Mr. CASSERLY explained the grounds upon which he would vote for the resolution, being merely that the matter could not properly be taken by Congress out of the hands of the Department.

Mr. COLE disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon Commissioner DELANO, and explained that his object particularly was to show the necessity for a change of the present law, by which in future *ex parte* examinations in cases of this kind would be avoided and all parties allowed to be heard before the United States Courts.

The subject was disposed of by a motion of Mr. STEWART, which was agreed to, to take up the Virginia bill.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. PERRY said that in the light of the history of the past six months Virginia had, with the utmost good faith, so far as the action of her people at the polls was concerned, done all that the Reconstruction laws required. Whatever other Senators might do, he would not by his own vote violate the good faith in which he acted when, by imposing upon her the conditions precedent to restoration, she was given to understand her restoration would be accomplished by complying with those conditions. The bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, proposed to carry out this pledge, and he would vote for it. He feared the question really was whether, as a result of war, we are to have hereafter a great imperial republic exercising authority through the functions of the Central Government in all parts of the land, or whether some little semblance, at least, of the old system of local self government was to be preserved. To assume that Virginia should be longer excluded because the election in that State had not proved as satisfactory to Congress as it might have been, would be unworthy the self-respect of the Senate.

Mr. HOWARD said the only security for Congress now was the positive enactment of an act to exclude and prohibit from seats in the Virginia Legislature all persons not entitled to them under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. WILLEY to the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, was modified so as to read, "that before any member of the Legislature shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in the amendment." It was then agreed to.

The Senate then voted upon the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS as amended, which was agreed to, yeas 45, nays 13.

Mr. WILSON offered a further amendment imposing certain fundamental conditions similar to the proposition reported by the House Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. CONKLING said by this proposition Congress would impose upon Virginia a perpetual prohibiting from ever excluding from the polls any person on account of drunkenness or inability to read and write. Under it that State could not prevent drunkards, or persons of infamous character, or wholly illiterate and incapable subscribing their names to an oath "to true deliverance make between the people and prisoner at the bar," from sitting on juries, or could persons of different color be separated in schools. He submitted whether the Senate was ready to determine police regulations for Virginia, which, however obnoxious, should be perpetual.

A vote being taken on Mr. WILSON's amendment, it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 35.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment, making the admission of the State conditional upon the Legislature's not hereafter passing an act purporting to rescind its action heretofore upon any constitutional amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the proposition because of its unconstitutionality, denying the right of Congress to deprive a State of any part of its sovereignty. He held that legislation which could only be made valid by joint action of a State Legislature with Congress would be of little force.

Mr. DRAKE deemed it important to tie the hands of Virginia in reference to her action upon constitutional amendments, and that if the State acceded to the condition its validity could not be questioned.

The amendment of Mr. DRAKE was not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 44.

Mr. DRAKE moved to further amend by imposing, among other conditions, that the State shall never deprive any class, entitled to vote under the Constitution, of such right. He said this provision was inserted in the bill for the admission of Arkansas and all other unreconstructed States, and hoped it would be imposed in the case of Virginia.

The Senate then, at 4:40 o'clock, took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the expiration of the recess a message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting the bill for the admission of Virginia, with the information that the same had been passed by that body.

The bill was read informally, upon the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL, who remarked that if the Senate was now full he would propose to substitute the bill for the measure now before the Senate.

Consideration of Mr. DRAKE's amendment was then resumed, and, on the vote being taken, it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

Mr. DRAKE submitted another amendment, substantially similar to that just voted upon, the difference being in omission of words. He complained that some of his Republican *confrères* had changed front and joined with the opponents of the Congressional policy, for which abandonment of principle the country would hold them responsible.

Mr. CARPENTER said that he would give to Virginia all the rights given to Massachusetts, and would deal with each exactly alike when they failed to perform their duty to the Union. That should be done when the emergency arose, but where was the wisdom of saying to a State now on the threshold of the Union, "We distrust you; we will not permit you to exercise the functions of a State?" Congress could not rob a State of its prerogatives as such. Until her people could come into the Union as did the people of any other State they should not come at all. His objections to the amendment were, first, because ineffectual; second, if of effect it altered the Constitution which the people had ratified, and forced upon them a Constitution which they had not ratified —an act which in the case of Kansas had been denounced by the party whose representatives now proposed its repetition.

Mr. MORTON expressed the apprehension that the admission of Virginia, and its liberation from Congressional control, would subject a great body of the Republican Party in that State to insecurity in life and property, and that they would be driven from the State by an intimation that, if necessary, the power of Congress would hereafter be exercised in certain contingencies. A wholesome fear of consequences might insure them protection.

Mr. COLE favored the amendment, and was followed by Mr. SCHURZ in a lengthy review of the reconstruction policy, and the imposition of fundamental conditions upon Virginia. He favored a more liberal policy in the future, by which the imposition of test oaths and exclusions from office would be abandoned, and the people of the late rebellious section educated to appreciate the fact that, as citizens of the Union, their interests in the Government were identical with those of all other sections.

Mr. CAMERON then made a motion to adjourn till Monday, and the question of order being raised, the Chair decided the motion to be in order, which decision gave rise to a protracted discussion upon its propriety.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if it could be understood, the friends of the bill could get a vote upon it on Monday at 4 o'clock. He would, in view of the anxiety of some Senators for an immediate adjournment, agree to an adjournment at this time.

The Senators generally expressed their acquiescence in the proposition, when Mr. TRUMBULL stated the general understanding to be that a vote will be taken at the time appointed without debate.

The Senate then, at 10:30 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the morning journal the House resumed consideration of the Virginia bill.

THE VIRGINIA DEBATE.

Mr. FITCH expressed his regret that Virginia had not been admitted to political equality in the Union at the same time as Georgia. He was quite convinced that no act could be done so hurtful to the Republican Party, so injurious to the best interests of the whole country, and so especially damaging to the speedy and honest reconstruction of the South as to exact now from Virginia any other conditions than those prescribed by the act of April last. The war had been waged to build up, not to demolish; to protect, not to destroy; to disenthral, not to disfranchise. The compact of April last was to the effect that if Virginia would provide in the State Constitution for giving colored men the right to hold office she would be admitted. She had fulfilled that condition, and now it was proposed to admit her with a fundamental condition that she would not change or alter her Constitution in those particulars. Did not the gentlemen on the Republican side of the House see that they were measurably giving away their position? That they were surrendering the fortress to the enemy when they admitted that Virginia could change her organic law by disfranchising her colored citizens?

Mr. UPSON and Mr. HAWLEY both briefly supported the bill.

Mr. ASPER said he had been originally in favor of admitting Virginia without conditions, but he was now induced to believe that the interests and liberties of the whole people of that State were not safe if she were admitted without conditions.

Mr. WARD, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, referred to the singular position in which the bill was placed by the action of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FARNSWORTH) who had been deputed by the Committee as its organ to present the bill to the House. The Committee had reported the bill in good faith, with the understanding that the gentleman from Illinois should defend it in the House. If that gentleman could not consistently do so, he should have passed it over to some other gentleman on the Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he had pursued in the House the course which he had intimated in Committee that he should do, to wit: advocate the bill, with the exception of the provision in regard to the oath.

Mr. WARD denied all recollection of Mr. FARNSWORTH saying in Committee that he should oppose in the House the provision imposing an oath on State officers. He had understood him to say that he would support the bill, and in that understanding he was upheld by all his Republican colleagues on the Committee; otherwise the gentleman (Mr. FARNSWORTH) would not have charge of the bill individually. He (Mr. WARD) was opposed to the admission of Virginia under the Walker Government. He was opposed to the admission of any State presenting herself with a Republican figurehead, but with rebel backbones, heels or head, like SENTER, JACK HAMILTON or WALKER. But they were either to take this bill or see Virginia admitted unconditionally. He, therefore, held it to be the duty of every Union member of Radical tendencies, who wished to defeat the combination of Democrats and Conservatives, to support this measure as the only measure that could be got, and as the only guarantee that could be secured with reference to Virginia. He had no faith in the rebels of this generation. With a few exceptions, they felt but one thing, and that was the power of the Government. While the Government had the power, he would insist on enforcing it.

Mr. BURDETT, having three minutes allowed him, supported the bill, and repelled the appeals that had been made to the House, based upon the ancient name and fame of the Old Commonwealth of Virginia.

Mr. STEVENSON, under the same limitation as to time, expressed his intention to vote for the bill. He did not believe there was any good faith in the controling element of Virginia. He would not, if he could help it, trust the State to its Legislature under any conditions. When he saw in the House evidences of that melting mood which had so often given away parts of the vital rights of the people of the Southern States, he perceived the ebb of the tide running out towards "old Virginia." He considered that a sickening and false sentiment, but the evidences were that unless this bill were passed, that false sentiment would prevail. Therefore, as a practical man, he would take the best he could get and would go for the bill.

Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, occupied three minutes in giving the reasons why he should vote for the bill.

Mr. HOAR opposed the bill, and would oppose all schemes for the readmission of Virginia on the evidences which he had of the disposition and purpose of her people. He was not willing to admit the impenitent political majority of Virginia to vote on the constitutional liberties or interests of the people of Massachusetts. He was not willing that the voice of the Massachusetts Senators should be annulled by that of such representatives as Virginia was disposed to send to the Senate.

Mr. WINCHESTER made an argument against the bill.

Several members obtained leave to print speeches on the subject.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, Mr. STILES, Mr. LOGAN and Mr. TILLMAN opposed imposing conditions.

Mr. BINGHAM advocated the amendment which he had offered, providing for the unconditional admission of Virginia. He appealed to the Republican side of the House to remember the words under which the party had conquered during the past several years of unmatched trial in the history of the country. "Equality before the law, both of men and States" was the watchword, the central thought and the idea of the Republican Party. The issue before the House involved directly the question whether in the future the Government was to have vassal States as well as vassal citizens. If forced to a vote on the question whether Virginia, the mother of States, statesmen and heroes, should be represented in Congress, he would say: Let the State come in, and let those who have undertaken to put fetters on her in violation of the Constitution stand responsible for that important endeavor; he washed his hands of it. He reminded the House, regardless of whether he should be taunted with it, that his amendment only reflected the recommendation of the President of the United States in his last annual Message. If the conditions were put in this bill, the effect would be to drag the whole question before the Judiciary, and there he apprehended they would have a reckoning that would not be at all to the advantage of the Republican Party. He was for the largest liberty to all the people, under the Constitution. He did not forget the obligation of his oath, when he asked the House either to admit Virginia on an equal footing with the other States or not admit her at all. He prayed the House to remember that the old battle cry of the Republic was, "Liberty and justice," the noblest right, the sternest duty of men and nations. [Suppressed applause.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH (at 3:30 o'clock) rose to close the debate. He gave fifteen minutes to Mr. COX, who declared that he had rather vote to send Virginia back to military rule than vote to admit her under this bill. The conditions imposed in it would destroy the very political existence of Virginia as a State.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. SCOFIELD, who passed in brief review the various questions that came up in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and sustained the propriety of imposing the conditions provided in the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed the floor and closed the debate. He said that the opposition to the conditions of the bill came not from Virginia, but from some members of the House who believed that they would be inoperative, and who thought it wiser to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment by some wise, well-digested and well-prepared laws that should apply to the whole country instead of singling out Virginia and putting them in this crude manner on the tail of the kite. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WHITTEMORE) had presented to the House last night a lying, absurd document from individuals calling themselves the loyal people of Virginia, intended to blacken the character of Governor WALKER, and defeat the efforts of those who were attempting to bring the State into the Union. It was a gross, black, damning libel upon Governor WALKER.

Mr. WHITTEMORE remarked that he would undertake to prove it by Governor WALKER's law partner.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the man who was most energetic and active in getting up that manifesto, and whose name was PORTER, had been tried and found guilty by a military commission, and had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and had had a ball and chain attached to his ankle for four months for disloyalty, sedition and drunkenness. He undertook to say that but for the machinations and efforts of a few men who, through the rehabilitation of the State, would lose their offices, Virginia would have been admitted on the first day of this Congress.

THE VOTING.

The debate was closed, and the House proceeded at 4:30 o'clock to vote on the bill and amendments. The first question was on an amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEMORE providing a penalty for taking the oath falsely, and it was agreed to —yeas, 122; nays, 71.

The next question was on Mr. BINGHAM's amendment as a substitute. When the roll-call was completed, there was great excitement on the floor, as it was a test question between the opposite camps, and it was known the vote was very close, there being a majority of three on BINGHAM's amendment. Finally, the vote was announced as 98 to 95.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Adams, Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Barnum, Beck, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Blair, Brooks, (Mass.,) Brooks, (N. Y.,) Buckley, Burchard, Burr, Calkin, Cleveland, Cox, Creb-, Cullom, Dawes, Deweese, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Fox, Garfield,

Getz, Golladay, Greene, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hambleton, Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Heaton, Holman, Hooper, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McNeely, Moore, (Illinois,) Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Orth,

Peters, Potter, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Rice, Rogers, Sanford, Schumaker, Slocum, Smith, (Oregon,) Smith, (Vt.,) Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Tillman, Trimble, Van Auken, Van Trump, Voorhees, Wells, Wilson, (Minn.,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Winans, Winchester, Witcher, Wood, Woodward—98.

NAYS.

Ambler, Ames, Armstrong, Arnell, Asper, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Bennett, Benton, Boles, Bowen, Boyd, Buck, Buffinton, Burdett, Butler, (Tenn.) Cake, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Cobb, (Wis.) Cobb, (N. C.,) Coburn, Cook, Conger, Cowles, Dickey, Dixon, Donley, Duval, Dyer,

Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hamilton, (Fla.,) Hawley, Heflin, Hill, Hoar, Hoge, (S. C.,) Judd, Kelley, Kelsey, Knapp, Lash, Lawrence, Loughridge, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, Mercur, Moore, (Ohio,) Moore, (N. J.,) Morrell, (Penn.,) Morrill, (Me.,) Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer,

Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Roots, Sargent, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Sheldon, (N. Y.,) Smith, (Ohio,) Smith, (Tenn.,) Smyth, (Iowa,) Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Taffe, Townsend, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Ward, Washburn, (Wis.,) Washburn, (Mass) Welker, Wheeler, Whittemore, Willard, Williams—95.

The question was next taken on the preamble to the substitute, and it was agreed to by a count—76 to 54.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 142, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Bennett, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Blair, Brooks, (Mass.,) Brooks, (N. Y.,) Buck, Buckley, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Butler, (Tenn.,) Cake, Calkin, Churchill, Cobb, (N. C.,) Cook, Conger, Cowles, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Dawes, Deweese, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Duval, Dyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Fox, Garfield,

Getz, Gilfillan, Golladay, Greene, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hambleton, Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Heaton, Heflin, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Lash, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McGrew, McNeely, Mercur, Moore, (Ohio,) Moore, (Ill.,) Morgan, Morrell, (Penn.,) Morrill, (Me.,) Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine,

Peters, Poland, Potter, Prosser, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Rice, Rogers, Sanford, Sargent, Schenck, Schumaker, Scofield, Sheldon, (N. Y.,) Slocum, Smith, (Ohio,) Smith, (Oregon,) Smith, (Vt.,) Starkweather, Stiles, Stone, Stoughton, Strader, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Trimble, Tillman, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Auken, Van Trump, Voorhees, Washburn, Mass. Welker, Wells, Williams, Wilson, (Minn.,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Winans, Winchester, Witcher, Wood, Woodward—142.

NAYS.

Ambler, Arnell, Asper, Beatty, Benton, Boles, Bowen, Boyd, Buffinton, Cessna, Clarke, Cobb, (Wis.,) Coburn, Dickey, Dixon, Donley, Ela,

Ferris, Fisher, Hamilton, Hawley, Hoar, Hoge, (S. C.,) Kelly, Kelsey, Lawrence, Loughridge, Maynard, McCrary, Moore, (N. Y. Negley, O'Neill, Palmer,

Phelps, Pomeroy, Roots, Shanks, Smith, (Tenn.) Smyth, (Iowa.) Stevens, Stevenson, Stokes, Taffe, Townsend, Ward, Washburn, Wis. Wheeler, Whittemore, Willard—49.

The announcement of the vote was greeted by applause in the galleries.

THE VIRGINIA BILL AS PASSED.

The following is the bill as passed:

Joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said Constitution and members of Congress," approved April 10, 1869; therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That the said State of Virginia is entitled to represenation in the Congress of the United States.

The House then, at 5:20 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was received and ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WOOD—To punish homicide and other injuries by the careless handling of firearms.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To amend the Morrisania Trustee act.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the New-York and Long Island Bridge charter.

By Mr. LEWIS—Regulating the storage and sale of crude oil and petroleum in cities and villages.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the act providing for the government of the City of New-York.

By Mr. LEWIS—Amending the General Banking act.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the act to prevent abatement of suits by or against corporations.

By Mr. WOOD—To organize the General Term of the Supreme Court under the amended Judiciary article.

By Mr. LORD—A bill to protect persons and companies gathering ice for merchandise.

The bill to authorize the City of Albany to take bonds was passed.

By Mr. GENET, to repeal the act of 1869 relative to the Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies. It repeals the act of last Winter authorizing the division of directors into classes.

Also to repeal the act authorizing a railroad in Twenty-third-street, New-York.

Also to amend the act relative to the abatement of suits against corporations.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CAULDWELL moved that the Committee on State Prisons be instructed to investigate the subject of State Prison management, with a view to systematizing and reducing the apparently excessive and annually increasing expenditures of the Prisons, and to report a bill. Tabled.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Senate resolved that when it adjourn to-day, it adjourn until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. BANKS reported a bill to approve the location of the Asylum for Insane in Western New-York in the Eighth Judicial District.

Mr. LORD reported a bill authorizing the Utica Mechanics' Association to borrow money.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

The Movement Spreading—The Company Refuses to Reinstate the Men Discharged.

The Erie Railway strikers at Long Dock were yesterday assured of the support and cooperation of their fellow workers all along the line of the road. Mr. HILL, who was sent to the Convention at Binghamton on Thursday morning, returned yesterday morning. He brought with him two delegates sent by the Convention, with authority to take whatever action in the premises they should think best.

Mr. FINLEY, from Buffalo, one of the delegation, made an address to the strikers at a meeting convened soon after his arrival, in which he said that the men at other shops were ready to strike immediately upon being informed of the refusal of the Company to restore the Long Dock men to their places. He also took occasion to inform them that he would undertake to negotiate a settlement, and that if the Company refused to meet him, the men would give it such a fight as would force it to do so.

In accordance with this arrangement, FINLEY went to the offices of the Company on Twenty-third-street, and saw Mr. GOULD. The delegate admitted that the men were hasty in their action and talked generally in a manner intended to conciliate. The President said that the men could not be reinstated, and met each argument of the delegate with a declaration that the Company would not yield. It would no longer stand dictation from its employés.

Mr. FINLEY returned to the strikers and informed them in the afternoon of the result of his conference. He bade the men to stand firm and to desist from violence, and assured them that the Company's action would insure the strike of the men in the machine shops at all points along the line of the road, from Jersey City to Buffalo, this evening. If this prophecy be fulfilled—and FINLEY seems to have been vested with full authority to proclaim it—the number of the strikers will be swollen to about fifteen hundred.

Twenty-seven of the strikers were driven by their necessities to apply yesterday for situations in the vacated workshops. The Company manifested no willingness to take them back, and they finally withdrew their names. They will receive from their fellow strikers such relief as they desire.

The Company is advertising extensively for new hands. A number of men answered these advertisements yesterday morning, but upon learning the nature of the strike refused to accept the situations offered them.

Colored School Festival.

The annual festival and public reception of the Eighth Ward Colored School took place yesterday at No. 185 Spring-street. This school is composed almost entirely of colored children, of whom about 150 were present. An unusually large number of visitors were present, besides many of the children's parents. A variety of exercises were engaged in by the scholars, which showed that they were not inferior, either in capacity or attainments, to their white brethren in the public schools, while their singing is very much finer. The schoolrooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and on the platform stood a mammoth tree, whose branches bent under the load of New Year's presents. Mr. DUPUY, of the Children's Aid Society, presided on the occasion, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. REID, Mr. MACY and others.

The success of this school is owing in a great measure to the interest taken in it by a benevolent lady of this City, and to the faithful family visitation of Mrs. S. N. FISH, who is a great favorite with the colored people of the ward.

CUBAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamer *Eagle*, which left Havana Jan. 8 and touched at Nassau, N. P., reached this port last night. Our letters and papers reached us, as usual, promptly, thanks to the courtesy of Purser HUERTAS.

De Rodas' Proclamation—War News from All Parts—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

General DE RODAS has issued a proclamation congratulating the soldiers and citizens on their conduct, and pretending to give a true account of the situation. The document is a very weak one, and I am astonished that such a piece of unmeaning stuff, full of inaccuracies, should have emanated from a man like DE RODAS. The document and its assertions are not in keeping with his character at all, and their sound is more like a philipic of the *Voz de Cuba* or the *Diario*, and as the telegraph has communicated to you the principal points of the proclamation, however, I refrain from reviewing it.

WAR NEWS.

Letters from Sancti Espiritus state that on the 31st ult. Brigadier-General GOYNECHE, with parts of the Rey, Colon, San Quintin, Orden, Pizzard and Hemen Cartes Battalions, and a section of mounted artillery, (in all 4,000,) began the march towards Puerto Principe. General CARBI arrived in Sancti Espiritus the day previous and witnessed the setting out. If one may believe the Havana journals the insurrection in Cinco Villas jurisdiction may be considered as terminated, for they say the troops have nothing more to do there on account of the great numbers that present themselves daily to the officers in command at the different posts. Remedios dates of the 1st give accounts of no action of importance, scrimmages there being the order of the day. One night a squad of soldiers patroling, guided by a light, approached and surrounded ten houses some three miles from Remedios, and, at the cry of *Viva España*, the lights disappeared, and without further ado the troops fired upon the inmates, who made tracks for the timber. The squad occupied the houses, as says the report, till reinforcements came to their assistance. Several killed and wounded were found by the troops. Information was obtained from the wounded (who were shot afterwards) that there were about 200 rebels in and abut the houses at the time of the first fire. ....Latest advices by mail are silent regarding the movements of Colonel MORALES DE LOS RIOS at Holguin. From Gibera reports show everything to be quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona* sailed for Carthagena and other ports in Venezuela to look after the movements of supposed fillibusters and of the famous steamer *Cuyler*....The colored population celebrated Christmas Day as usual. Several stabbing affrays and one murder took place; the journals laud the patriotism of the negroes because they carried the Spanish flag about, as if they would have been allowed to carry any other....The Intendant has notified his subordinate to close and arrange all old business within thirty days under pain of dismissal....Confidence increases among the Spaniards, but there is no visible cause excepting the arrival of the gunboats yesterday. All the ships in the harbor were gaily decorated, and two tugboats with music steamed up and down the bay. The Captain-General and Admiral were in a little steam yacht watching them. The enthusiasm was great and the wharfs were crowded.

QUASIMODO.

THE DROPPINGS OF PLYMOUTH.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as the Preacher of Love—He Receives Sixteen Pages of Foolscap From an Outsider, Telling Him How to Preach.

At the usual weekly prayer meeting of the congregation of Plymouth Church last evening, Rev. Mr. BEECHER opened the conversation by announcing that he had received during the past week, as he usually does, a large number of letters upon all sorts of subjects, and it was worthy of observation that many of them—very many of them—began much as if one mind had dictated the sentences. For instance; "You will be surprised to hear from one who is a stranger," and they were likely to remain strangers. Among the latest contributions of this kind was one which had surprised him very much, as it would almost anybody else—a letter which, from its opening sentences, he judged was some counsel (friendly, of course,) on the subject of preaching—advising him how he should preach. It covered sixteen pages of foolscap, and its author sent it without his advice being invited, besides he wasn't a member of Plymouth congregation. He received other letters unfolding heart troubles, and other troubles which gave him pain, in many instances; such letters troubled him the more because of his inability to give such help as would minister relief. Other letters he received of sympathy and gratitude. Still others he received from brethren in the ministry—kindly, affectionate letters, some of them asking why he preached so exclusively on the loving principle and never of the conditions of salvation. He said, for the benefit of his own congregation as well as in reply to such letters, that he believed God had ordained him—made him to preach the love of Christ as he had found him, a Christ overflowing with love and tenderness and mercy. God had filled his heart with sympathy that must flow out toward and for others, and the choice was hardly left to him of preaching the "terrors" of the Gospel. There were some men whom God had made abstract thinkers, and it would be folly to ask them to write sentimental stories and sonnets, for they could not; it did not follow that such men were not doing just the work God wanted them to do. There were other men who had been endowed by God with faculties for collecting the thoughts of others and digesting them for the further benefit of mankind, and who would say they were not doing their duty as God had ordained? It would be like saying to the bee: "Why do you go all over the meadow gathering honey? Why don't you make honey at home?" He had been recently studying the life of Christ with great minuteness, and he failed to find that He, in his ministry among men, had, except in one instance, preached terror to any person, and that was when he spoke to the rich men, the scribes, the Pharisees and the lawyers, warning them of the consequences of unbelief: "Woe, woe, woe!" He did not profess to preach the whole round of doctrine, but only so much as he thought might be addressed through him better than what was left unspoken. He believed that if Christ and he were residing under the same roof, he would never hear a word of unkindness —nothing but tenderness and love from his neighbor. He believed that justice should stand in the background while love did its work among men.

Mr. FANNING thought there were numerous instances of Christ having called attention to the terrors of disobeying God's law, and Mr. HALLIDAY thought that a little harsher expression than that dictated by the terms of love might be useful sometimes.

Destructive Fires.

At about 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the rear of the stable No. 122 West Thirty-sixth-street, which totally destroyed the building and burned up two horses valued at $300 each, and a wagon worth $150 belonging to WM. CONNOLLY, the occupant, a milkman, doing business at No. 166 West Thirty-sixth-street, and who had no insurance upon the property. The front of the building was occupied by the owner, JOSEPH MCDONALD, as a coal office, and whose loss of $1,000 on building and furniture is fully covered by insurance. The livery stable of PATRICK DENNIS, No. 120 West Thirty-sixth-street, was damaged $300 by water, and is fully insured in the Greenwich. AUGUST SINET, wheelwright, on the second floor of this building, was damaged about $50 by water, but is insured.

At 8:45 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story tenement house, No. 110 Delancey-street, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp in the confectionery store of JOHN STRAUT & CO., whose loss of $1,000 is fully covered by insurance. The building is but slightly injured, and the numerous occupants on the upper floors all escaped without any damage.

Another fire occurred at an earlier hour of the evening in the fancy store of SARAH J. SCOTT, No. 186 Seventh-street, caused by some hosiery in the window taking fire from a gas jet. In this case the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

About 11 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 4 Dey-street, occupied by J. REYNOLDS, manufacturer of artificial hair, whose stock was destroyed to the extent of $2,000. The building, which is owned by Dr. EVANS, will require $500 for repairs. The losses are covered by insurance.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Peabody Obsequies—Extensive Arrangements at Peabody—The Legislature—The Rum Question—Harvard University—Interesting Bulletin from the President.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870.

Despite all that working correspondents may write, there is very little to be said, even at this late day, concerning the arrangements for the Peabody obsequies. The authorities of Peabody and Portland, at least, have been prompt enough in their action, but the final order of exercises cannot be determined upon until the arrival of the funeral fleet and Mr. George Peabody Russell. This much, however, is known: A committee selected from the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, and a committee of the citizens of Peabody, chosen at a late town meeting, will meet and receive the body of the great philanthropist on its arrival at Portland. What the services in that city will be it is impossible to say. Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, will leave Augusta for Portland as soon as the fleet is signaled, and he will probably be accompanied by a large military escort. A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, a committee of the Boston City Government, and possibly committees from other New-England Legislatures and City Governments, will start for Portland as soon as the *Monarch* arrives in port, and to avoid any disappointment, nothing will be done towards removing the body from the vessel to the shore until forty-eight hours after its arrival. Immediately after the completion of the Portland ceremonies, the remains will be placed on board a train appropriately draped and specially provided by Mr. Prescott, the Superintendent of the Eastern Road, and will be taken direct to Peabody, to the Library Hall of the Institute, where they will lie in state for several days. This room, as well as all the others in the Institute buildings, has been elaborately decorated. In this hall, and near the portrait of Queen Victoria, stands a catafalque which will receive the casket containing the body. It consists of a raised dais, ten feet long and six feet wide, covered with black velvet, and supporting a framework hung with rich draperies of velvet adorned with silver stars, fringe and tassels. Above the hangings are several mouldings, all emblazoned with silver ornaments, some of them representing the ancient emblems of mourning—the crossed, inverted torches, the hour glass, and wings of time, and the endless snake—emblem of eternity. On each of the four corners are handsome silver ornaments and heavy plumes, and on the front base of the catafalque is the monogram of the deceased in silver letters inclosed in a silver wreath. The portrait of the English Queen, in the rear of the catafalque, is surrounded by American and British flags, wrought in silk and heavily draped in black. The bust of Mr. Peabody in this room and his full length portrait in the Lecture Hall, above are both appropriately draped in the same sombre hue. The funeral car will be ten feet high, covered with black velvet, festooned, trimmed with silver lace and studded with silver stars. On this car the casket will be placed. On each corner elegant bronze vases, containing burning incense, will be set; on the front and back will be embroidered the coat of arms of the deceased, and on either side, the coats of arms of England and America embroidered in gold. Silver monograms inclosed in silver wreaths will be worked on each corner. The funeral services at Peabody will be very brief, and will be held in the old South Congregational Church. At first it was intended that Professor William Barbour, of the Bangor Theological Seminary, should deliver an elaborate address on the life and character of the illustrious banker, but as the church is hardly large enough to contain the invited guests alone, this plan was abandoned, and a sort of general programme, in which all the clergymen of the town are assigned a part, was substituted in its place. While the body is lying in state at the Institute Buildings the Sutton Guard, of Danvers, will act as a body guard, and Major-General William Sutton, for whom the guard was named, will act as Chief Marshal throughout the entire ceremonies. Nearly three hundred invitations have been sent out to educational, scientific and philanthropic societies and distinguished men, and tickets of admission to the Church and Institute will be issued to the townspeople. The Institute has been closed to the public since the news of Mr. Peabody's death was received in this country. I should have mentioned in the proper place that Governor Claflin, of this State, escorted by the Salem Cadets, will also visit Portland to participate in the exercises there. No one knows when to expect the funeral fleet, but it is quite generally believed that this event will not take place much before the middle of next week. The United States gunboats *Terror* and *Miantonomoh* are still in our harbor with Portland pilots on board, and waiting orders to sail for that port.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The "General Court" has just got to work, the first committee meeting being held to-morrow, I believe. Last week, as was to be expected, was spent in the work of organization, and in discussing means for shortening the session and expediting its work. There seems to be a very general desire among the members to close the session before June, and if the present intentions and plans are carried out, there is little doubt but what the desire will be fulfilled. Governor Claflin delivered the annual address last Saturday, and during the past four days nearly all the annual reports have been received and published in the papers. The returns to the office of the Secretary of the State show that the Commonwealth has increased its valuation during the past year $120,000,000—or more than double that of the year previous. Other interesting statistics are as follows: Total amount of taxes collected, $20,000,000, of which Boston furnished almost one-third; number of polls, 337,043; number of dwelling houses, 207,027; number of horses, 103,114; number of cows, 153,830; number of sheep, 112,047. The report of the Chief Constable excites very little attention, for most people know that its statements are incorrect and valueless. Everybody does know that, despite the Prohibitory law, there has been no diminution of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and that the Deputy Constables know as well as anybody else where this traffic is carried on. The hotels simply supply their patrons at the table or in a private parlor, the oyster saloons compel a man to sit in a stall while he drinks whatever suits his fancy, and the undisguised barrooms deal out their "bug juice" in underground or back-door apartments. A bill repealing the Prohibitory law has been offered in the House of Representatives, and the friends of prohibition would like and have striven to get an immediate vote thereon. Such a thing is out of the question, however, for some time to come; the same old fight will be fought, and the end will be much the same as ever. The general expectation seems to be that the present Legislature will give us a very stringent License law, but in another twelvemonth it will be pulled to pieces or supplanted altogether. In furtherance of the desire just mentioned for a short session, it may be interesting to know that both branches have adopted a joint rule whereby any proposition for new private legislation, presented forty days after the beginning of the session, will be referred without debate to the next Legislature.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Quite an interesting bulletin has just been issued by the President of Harvard University, from which it appears that the number of students in all the departments is 1,107. These are instructed by forty-nine Professors and forty-two other teachers, lecturers, tutors and assistants. The University course of lectures for the next academic year—September, 1870, to July, 1871—has already been nearly arranged, and may be announced as follows:

"F. H. Hedge, on Goethe; Austin Phelps, on the Study of Literary Models, and on English Style; J. R. Lowell, on Early Italian and Spanish Literature; F. J. Child, on English Poetry in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries; F. Bôcher, on the Origins and Early Development of the French Language and Literature; E. J. Cutler, on Modern Classics; W. D. Howells, on New Italian Literature; G. M. Lane, on Latin Literature after Augustus; William Everett, on Virgil and his Place in Literature; W. W. Goodwin, on Plato's Republic; C. C. Perkins, on the History of Ancient Art; Ezra Abbot, on the Sources, Principles, and History of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament; E. A. Sophocles, on the Early Christians as viewed by Pagan Authors; G. E. Ellis, on New-England History; H. W. Torrey, on Constitutional Government; Francis Bowen, on French and German Philosophy, from Descartes to Hegel; Chauncey Wright, on Psychology; C. S. Pierce, on Logic; John Fiske, on the Positive Philosophy; Louis Agassiz, on the Origin and Foundation of Zoölogical Affinity; Jeffries Wyman, on Ethnology; N. S. Shaler, on Palæontology, and Field Lectures on Geology; Raphael Pumpelly, on Economic Geology; J. B. Perry, on the Geology of Massachusetts; Joseph Winlock, on Astronomy; Benjamin Pierce, on Linear Algebra, and on the Manifestations of Intellect in the Development of the Material Universe; J. M. Pierce, on Doubly Periodic Functions, and on Higher Geometry; J. E. Oliver, on Thermodynamics; B. Joy Jeffries, on Optical Phenomena and the Eye.

Students have to pay extra to attend these lectures, but the charges have been greatly reduced from last year, being fixed at $10 a term for a full course, or $5 for a half course. Any competent adult person, male or female, can also attend these lectures by paying the above-named fees.

OAKHAM.

CURRENT NOTES.

Out in Michigan they call an enterprising settler a "railroad yes" man, as he is pretty certain to vote in favor of new railroads.

In Boston just now it is the fashion to have "Dickens parties." In Minnesota hasty-pudding festivals are the correct thing.

The Massachusetts Radical Peace Society is to hold a meeting in Boston on Wednesday, 26th inst.

The Connecticut Temperance Union will hold its annual meeting in Hartford on Wednesday next.

The New-England Labor Reform League will hold its annual Convention in Boston on Sunday and Monday, Jan. 23 and 24.

The foundation of the building for the Scroll and Key Society of Yale College has been laid.

Little Delaware pooh-poohs California's boast about having five peach trees to every voter, saying that it has more than fourteen to every voter.

Somebody has discovered that a hen-pecked husband is a shrewed man, but cannot be a shrewd man. He has more e's, but not much ease.

A son of Attorney-General Carter, of Halifax, attempted the other day to rescue two girls who had broken through the ice, and all three were drowned.

A California minister inserted in a marriage certificate the other day the names of Long Primer Hall and Bridget Genevieve McLaughlin.

Mr. James H. Foland, of Hudson, has been directed by the Court to pay Miss S. Amelia Morrison $2,500 damages and $50 as an extra allowance for costs, for failing to keep his promise to marry.

The Trustees of the Albany Cemetery Association have set apart a plot of ground for the reception of the remains of General Philip Schuyler. An appropriate monument is to be erected.

The delegation appointed by the Trustees of Washington College to represent them at the Peabody funeral are: President Robert E. Lee, Colonel Bolivar Christian and Major T. J. Kirkpatrick.

A horse which was being taken from Portland, Me., to Portsmouth, N. H., somehow got out of the car while on the way, and was discovered in Saco River, near the railroad bridge. How it got there is the mystery.

Ex-Chief Justice Thos. Ruffin, of North Carolina, is dangerously ill. He is 90 years old, and last month he and his wife celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day, with all their children living and present.

At a meeting on Wednesday night the colored Republicans of Baltimore advocated the union of the colored Republicans throughout the State, and advised that measures be at once taken for the erection of school houses and the thorough education of the colored people.

A Boston paper assures us that a movement will be developed in that city, within a day or two, which will show that the ladies who talk about "woman's rights" are quite ready to work in the good cause of elevating their sisters who subsist by their daily toil.

A member of a school committee in Massachusetts, when asked the other day if he had visited a certain school, replied: "Why, no; I hadn't heard there was any trouble there." His idea of his duty evidently is that it lies in quelling insurrections and discharging obnoxious teachers.

The Washington *Republican* thinks that some national pride ought to be manifested in the matter of building up the national capital, and that it ought to be made "the national centre of art, intelligence and literature, the grand stage for noble emulation in law, philosophy, science, poetry and wealth."

A Boston merchant complains of the apathy on the part of stockholders in banks and insurance companies when a meeting is to be held for the choice of directors. When an "irregularity" is discovered, they are all rushing around wondering how it could have happened, and nobody know anything about it before.

A gentleman of Ironton, Ohio, seeing a little boy barefoot on the streets on a cold day recently, took him into a store and fitted him out with a new pair of shoes. In the evening the benevolent gentleman received back the shoes and an accompanying note from the indignant father, who said that he was better able to buy his son shoes than the giver was, and it proved to be true.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says it is both remarkable and unfortunate that the machinery of the Democratic minority in Congress never works well when the fate of the South hangs upon a thread; that the South is cheered at such momentous crisis by admirable denunciatory speeches, but there is always some sad blunder when the voting begins.

A writer in the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* favors corporal punishment in schools, asserting that fear, and fear alone, will succeed with a very large proportion of school children. He thinks that the fruits of a good education, which cannot in his estimation be acquired under any other system, will be ample remuneration for the momentary pain, the short-lived anger and the few spite-born tears.

A Connecticut paper reports that Decius Latimer, who lives in Simsbury, has a shepherd dog which acts as newspaper carrier. The paper is thrown off from the train by the baggage master at the crossing, and the dog never fails to be on hand, to take it and carry it to his master's house. Ten trains a day pass this point, but it is only when the right train comes that he scampers down to the track and receives his daily newspaper.

A prisoner in the Toronto jail writes to the papers that there is "a certain amount of meat allowed to make soup, but when you come to consider that ten or twelve men who are favorites employed in the kitchen and about the jailor's stable make a practice of eating the meat as beefsteaks at every meal, it is not extraordinary that the remainder of the prisoners have to live upon barley and water one day, and peas with a few oats another." No wonder that he inquires if this system is to continue much longer.

The Removal of the Capital—Letters from Congressmen Coburn and Boyd.

At a meeting of friends of the project to remove the national capital from Washington to St. Louis, held in the latter city on Thursday evening, the following letters were read:

Washington, Dec. 29, 1869.

Mr. L. U. Reavis:

Dear Sir: Yours came to hand duly. I have done nothing on the address; time has been engrossed. Nothing new. We are pretty strong. Don't know exactly how strong. Hope to overcome all large appropriations. They want about $800,000 for the city and public buildings this year. But we are quiet as we can be.

Yours truly, J. COBURN.

FROM CONGRESSMAN BOYD, OF MISSOURI.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869.

Mr. L. U. Reavis:

Dear Sir: We have grown from a very small circle until we confidently rely on seventy-four members of the House to vote against appropriations and for removal of the capital, and we have a good large number yet to work on; and the beauty of the movement is, we have large meetings, and no one outside knows anything about it. When you left, all the city papers noticed it, and believed the removal had petered. Little did the poor, sleeping, slumbering ignorance of Washington know that you have secretly left a little leaven which may blow their air castles to perdition in the twinkle of an eye. Our first attack is against appropriations for the great Fair. If we succeed with this, then we will raise our banner—On to the Valley of the Mississippi and the Queen of the Antilles.

Yours, &c.,

S. H. BOYD.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Ocean Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Excuse me for asking a little space in your columns for another communication, which I promise shall be the last on this subject. I had no intention at the outset of entering into any protracted discussion regarding the conveying of the foreign mails. As I before mentioned, I now repeat that I am in no way connected with any steamship company; and, I will here add, that I have no relation with the Post Office Department. My interest in this subject is simply on general public grounds—a desire to see the successful working of the cheap postage system as now applied on a wider scale than ever before. For many years I have advocated this measure, and now that it has finally been accomplished and become operative, it is to be hoped that it will be permitted to have a fair, impartial trial, believing as I do that it is a great blessing for the mass of the people, and that correspondence will so largely increase in consequence of it that the number of letters for Great Britain and Ireland will be doubled in the course of a few years.

Although it was almost the close of the year 1869 before the Postmaster-General was made aware that the "Royal Mail" lines would not carry the mails at the reduced prices, he acted so promptly in the emergency as to prevent any important interruption in their regular dispatch. He offered these companies the utmost rate which he could pay under the new system, (six cents per ounce instead of twenty, which they previously received,) and upon their refusing it he at once made arrangements with other lines to perform the service. Now, then, a clamor is at once raised by several of your correspondents in behalf of a few discontented merchants—and perhaps of disappointed steamship companies, too—on the pretext that the present arrangements are inefficient, vessels slow, &c., &c. These merchants should remember that they constitute but a fraction of the entire community, however much they may magnify their own individual interests; and that the post office is not run solely for their special benefit, but for "the greatest good of the greatest number."

The public in general are strongly in favor of cheap postage, and will sustain the Postmaster-General in the course which he has seen fit to adopt for carrying it into successful operation.

In conclusion let me mention that the first mail under the new arrangement was dispatched hence on the 1st inst. by steamer *Rhein*, which arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 11th, while the Inman "Royal Mail" steamer *City of Washington*, which also sailed hence on the 1st inst., did not reach Queenstown till 10 o'clock at night of the 11th inst. This is certainly a good beginning for the new arrangement.

VINDEX.

Missionary Privations in Minnesota.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With "X" let me thank you for your efforts in behalf of missionaries. I send you the name and address of one which you can give to any person inquiring with the view of rendering him assistance. His story is as follows: "A few years ago he went to Southern Minnesota and entered upon his work, with no pecuniary aid except a small amount advanced him by his personal friends. At the expiration of a year, during which he sacrificed not only all he had but all he could raise upon his wife's wedding presents, he made application for assistance to a Missionary Board in his native city, Philadelphia. Sensible of the great work which he was doing, they could do nothing else but grant him a commission, but learning that the church to which he had formerly belonged had given him $250 during the year which had then passed, they deducted this amount from the $350 per annum which they proposed to allow him, and sent him a commission entitling him to receive $100 from them. But hardship had not exhausted his manliness, and he returned the commission, simply stating that his father had once given him $100, so that, by their rule, he was not entitled to anything. With his family, accustomed to every comfort, he lived last Winter in the upper part of a shed used for storing agricultural tools, and a brother minister, who spent a Sunday with him at this time, went out on Monday and borrowed $15, which he expended in coal for this destitute family.

This missionary is known and respected throughout three or four counties. He has formed two congregations some twenty miles apart, and attends to them both. He has a church nearly completed from means solicited from his friends, and a house also built, with money borrowed upon his personal guarantee, his security for the payment of both debts being in religious faith.

A Board of Missions in this City have agreed to take him up in the Spring at a salary of at least $800, but in the meantime he must exist if he can upon what remains of a guarantee of $200 per annum from one of his congregations. An arrangement was made last Fall, by which he might have secured a salary of $800 by taking a neighboring field, but he knew no one would take up his work if he laid it down, so he gathered together anew his burdens and marched on.

I shall be happy to give any one, willing to help this missionary, unquestionable proof of the correctness of this statement, and to place them in direct communication with him, and you may give my name and address to all such persons inquiring of you.

H.

Friday, Jan. 14, 1870.

Death of Frederic A. Coe.

From the Yonkers Statesman, Jan. 13.

On Sunday last, in the prime of life and the midst of usefulness, our fellow-townsman, Frederic A. Coe, breathed his last after an illness which was short and sudden. Mr. Coe was born at New-Hartford, Oneida County, in this State in September, 1816, and at the time of his death was in his fifty-fourth year. His father, who survives him, was the Presbyterian minister at that place. Mr. Coe entered Hamilton College, but after completing his Sophomore year removed to Yale, where he graduated in the same class with Wm. M. Evarts, of New-York. Having studied law he pursued his profession in the City of New-York, and was for some years associated with Mr. S. P. Bell. About eighteen years ago he associated himself with Mr. A. H. Wallis, and afterwards with Mr. Luther R. Marsh, and the name of Marsh, Coe & Wallis stands high among the law offices of the City.

Mr. Coe established his residence in Yonkers about the year 1851, and always conducted a large share of the law business of the place. After the incorporation of the village, in 1855, he served for a number of years, and until his voluntary withdrawal, as Counsel to the Corporation. His prompt and laborious attention to business has for many years past accumulated so much professional labors upon his hands, that he had long sought to avoid rather than to increase professional responsibilities, and there is no doubt but his arduous devotion to his profession has shortened his life. In all business matters he was laborious, energetic and prompt.

They who knew him best loved him most. What he believed he believed with his whole being; what he undertook to do he did with all his strength. If he was your friend, you could rest upon him with unquestioning faith; if he was your enemy, you knew it from his frank and outspoken lips. The village of Yonkers owes much to his enlarged views and prophetic foresight. He has stood from the first by the side of those who have believed in its future, and who have wrought wisely to prepare the city that it is to be. His advice as counsel, and his action as a citizen, have at all times been influential, and it would be difficult to find a man to-day whose voice has been more potent in shaping the history of Yonkers.

Mr. Coe leaves a widow, a daughter of the late Minot Mitchel, but no children. His funeral services were held on the 12th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church, in Yonkers, and were very largely attended. The remains were taken to White Plains, where they were interred in the Presbyterian churchyard, by the side of his children. The pall bearers were Luther R. Marsh, Wm. Allen Butler, Hon. John W. Mills, Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, John Hunter, G. Hilton Scribner, Justus Lawrence and Henry Bowers.

The Production of Salt in this State.

In 1869 the Onondaga salines produced 6,804,295 bushels of boiled salt, and 1,857,942 bushels of sun-made salt—a total of 8,662,237 bushels, of fifty-six pounds each. The total revenues were $86,757 60, of which $45,546 51 was disbursed for the pumping and distribution of the salt water, the improvement and repairs of the State property and machinery, and the supervision of the manufacture. The net revenue to the State was $41,211 08. The canal fund has been benefited during the year to the extent of $109,848 79 from tolls on salt, and on materials used in the manufacture. There has been manufactured at the Onondaga salt springs since 1797 200,721,490 bushels of salt. Since 1846, when the duty was reduced to one cent a bushel, the State treasury has received from the salt springs a net revenue of $517,587 43. The amount of the State appropriation called for this year is $60,000.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Report by the Committee of the Boston Board of Trade.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Boston was held on Wednesday, and the following report was submitted from the Committee on Tariff Legislation:

The Committee of the Boston Board of Trade appointed to consider "the question of the Customs Duties, and to report to the Board the principles and qualifying conditions which, in their opinion, should govern the tariff legislation of the country," beg respectfully to report.

The subject thus referred to your Committee is one which has largely engaged the attention of the people of the United States in past years, and various circumstances have conspired of late to revive the discussion. There is a growing disposition to examine the question anew in all its relations, and, if possible, to decide upon a national policy in reference to it, which shall be both judicious in itself and permanent in its continuance. It is also beginning to be understood that these two elements of soundness, and of stability, must go together, or at all events, that the latter cannot be secured without the former; and as both to the industrial and the commercial classes the element of stability is vital, it is for their interest manifestly that all legislation on the subject be based upon sound principles. As to what these principles are, it may not be easy at first to agree; but by a candid investigation of all the facts involved, and by a mutual concession each to the other among those who differ, of honesty and intelligence of purpose, it is believed that a good degree of harmony may be reached in theory no less than in practice.

Your Committee has aimed, in the inquiry in which it has been engaged, to ascertain the points of agreement on the subject, rather than those of difference among its members; after much deliberation it gave its concurrence to the following propositions, as preliminary to its recommendations:

1. That of the various forms of taxation, that of Customs duties is one of the least objectionable, and under the present circumstances the largest portion of the necessary revenue compatible with the best development of the producing powers of the country should be derived from that source.

2. That there are wide disparities in the rates of local taxation, the rates of interest on capital, the rates of wages and other industrial conditions which enhance the cost of production in this country as compared with competing countries, so far as these elements enter into the cost of production.

3. That the disparities in respect of local taxation and the rate of interest are not subject to removal or material modification by obtainable legislation.

4. That the disparity in the rates of wages between this and competing countries is due in part to causes inherent to the condition of our country, and in part to our system of taxation; that while this disparity may to some extent be equalized by an adjustment of our tariff and system of internal taxes, the rates of wages will inevitably rule higher here than in older countries, so long as we have low-priced lands inviting settlement and speculation.

5. That in respect of the disparities in other industrial conditions, the disparity against us in the cost of fuel would to a considerable extent be equalized by the free admission of Nova Scotia coal; and the advantage which older countries have over us from their lead in certain branches of manufacture and more varied and extensive markets, though of considerable importance now, is only an acquired advantage, which in time we can overcome.

6. That the country owes its prosperity to its capacity of production; and that a diversified industry, in which persons of all classes may be employed, and to which the broadest application of machinery and the applied sciences may be made, is essential to the proper development of its producing powers.

7. That as production and revenue are both essential to the prosperity and well-being of the country, they are both proper subjects of consideration in tariff legislation; and production being the source of all revenue, sound policy requires that Customs duties, where imposed, should be adjusted as far as possible with a view to production as well as to raise revenue.

No one claims, it is believed, that any purpose other than that of raising revenue, or of meeting the necessities of Government, can justify, in the outset, the imposition of tariff or any other duties. If there were no national expenses to be met, taxes, in whatever form, would not for a moment be tolerated by the people. Taxation is never in itself a blessing; it is always a burden, and the two-fold object of statesmanship in reference to it should be (1) to make the burden as light as possible; and (2) to adjust the weight which remains, and which must be borne, so that it may be carried with the least practicable inconvenience and pressure. In the United States, it is conceded on every hand, that for a long time to come it will be necessary to collect a large sum annually through the Custom House; and the duties which will thus be required for revenue may be laid with an aim to promote domestic industries temporarily needing encouragement, and to equalize such disparities in facilities for production, between this and other countries, as have already been referred to, so far as possible, without prohibition of imports. What, then, should be the precise character of the Tariff laws, framed with these general purposes in view?

Your Committee will adopt for their first three points language which has, in part, been used before, in a well-known tariff report:

I. No more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the Government, economically administered.

II. The duties should be imposed so as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against any class or section or interest.

III. Conforming to the objects and limitations of these rules, certain kinds of imports should be subject to varied rates of duty, and certain others should be exempt from duty, in such manner as shall best foster and promote home production and the general welfare of the nation; taking care to distribute the benefits so afforded over every interest of the people as equally as possible.

IV. Your Committee would urge as a fourth condition indispensable to healthful tariff legislation, that it be as simple as possible in its provisions and details, and that specific rather than *ad valorem* rates of duty be adopted wherever practicable.

The members of your Committee desire it to be understood that, although they are divided among themselves on the respective theories of protection and free trade, they append their names to this report in order to present a harmonized expression of opinion in favor of what appears to them to be practicable at the present time.

Respectfully submitted. Alex. H. Rice, E. B. Bigelow, B. F. Nourse, Edw. Atkinson, Geo. L. Ward, Chas. G. Nazro, Wm. Endicott, Jr., John Cummings, Hamilton A. Hill.

Boston, Jan. 12, 1870.

GERMAN WORKINGMEN.

Review of the Labor Movement—The Piano Makers' Troubles—The Co-operative Enterprise Among the Germans.

The present agitation among the piano makers, of whom there are about 1,500 employed in this City, is exciting considerable attention among the working classes and all those interested in the labor movement. It appears that thus far only a few firms have declared their intention to enforce a reduction of wages, and the men say that they are determined to reject all propositions to that effect, a duty which, they believe, they owe to the other firms who continue to pay the usual rates of wages. It appears that, of twenty firms, nine propose to reduce the wages from five to thirty per cent., at the head of which is the firm of Steinway, who propose a reduction of ten, twenty and thirty per cent. in all branches of the piano manufacturing business. A similar state of affairs existed last Summer in the case of the sounding board makers, when the difficulty was soon settled by the men resorting to a strike.

A committee has been engaged in preparing a list of members, with a view of levying an extra tax of one dollar on each, in case the men at Steinway's may have to resort to a strike, who, in the meantime, are negotiating with the firm. The result of these negotiations will probably be known to-day.

The German journeymen cigar makers of this City, forming Union No. 90, intend to open an Exchange for the benefit of its members seeking employment, and the matter has been given into the hands of a committee, composed of Messrs. Campe, Nahowee and Sake. A certain amount has been appropriated to defray the expenses. The project to establish a coöperative cigar manufactory is progressing, and a capital of $10,000 is about to be raised in shares of $10 each; but no more than fifty shares will be allowed to one person. The association will be organized on such a plan that there will be no limit to the number of members or shareholders, and to the expansion of the enterprise.

The German cabinet makers, in order to aid the German journeymen barbers in their movement to reduce the hours of their labor, which extend to about fourteen hours in twenty-four, have pledged themselves to patronize no barber shop after 8 o'clock in the evening, and they have chosen Mr. Homrighausen representative to the Labor Assembly at Albany on the 25th instant. The German Central Workingmen's Committee, composed of the delegates of the different trade organizations, is engaged in making arrangements for popular social and scientific discourses for the workingmen, and the first entertainment of this character is to come off in a week from next Tuesday. The organization has selected Mr. Kuhm, the manager of the *German Arbeiter Union* newspaper as a delegate to the Workingmen's Assembly at Albany. The German wood sculptors have also opened an Exchange, which is in successful operation; but in order to increase the facilities of such an Exchange, it has been proposed to establish a general Exchange for all trades, under the auspices of the different trades' unions, a plan which, no doubt, will be carried out at an early day. The Wood Sculptors' Union is a vigorous organization, and its last financial exhibit shows a surplus of $1,816, which has been deposited in bank. The coöperative enterprise of the German cabinet makers at Astoria, referred to in our weekly reviews, is progressing favorably. Section I. has already paid $61,600 on the property on which the town is to be built; $1,000 for grading the streets, and $12,906 have been deposited in bank. Section II. has thus far paid on the property $20,000. The erection of buildings is to be commenced next month.

New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society.

The usual monthly meeting of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. Mr. W. W. Cornell presided, and Mr. Jas. H. Pelton officiated as Secretary. The reports of the missionaries were of great interest. Rev. Mr. Hollis, having charge of the East Side Missions, stated that during the month of December 1,218 pastoral visits had been made, 535 persons prayed with, 116 sick persons called upon and 2,394 pages of tracts and *Good News* distributed. Rev. Mr. Marks, in charge of the West Side, reported for the same period, 1,634 visits, (sixty-three of them to the sick;) 193 individuals prayed with, and 4,128 pages of tracts distributed. Both missionaries explained that illness of colporteurs and assistants was the cause of the comparative smallness of these figures. The President reported a revival in the Washington Heights Church, and Rev. Mr. Sandford a revival in the Green-street Church. At the close notice was given that a public meeting of the Society would be held on Monday evening next, in the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, of which Rev. L. H. King is pastor. Addresses may be expected, it was said, from W. K. Peyton, Esq., Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. William P. Corbit, of John-street Church, in this City. An earnest invitation was extended to all pastors and mission workers, and friends of missionary labor in the City, to be present. No collection will be taken.

YACHTING.

The America's Cup—Additional Correspondence.

Suez Canal, Port Said, Egypt, Nov. 14, 1869.

H. Morton, Esq., New-York Yacht Club, No. 41 Wall-street, New-York:

Dear Sir: You are aware that I have already had the pleasure to send you the necessary certificate to enable the *Cambria* to sail for the 1851 Cup; but, unfortunately, the Committee did not consider my communication of the 3d of October, 1868, as a formal six months' notice, and this circumstance, so far as I know, only prevented my leaving for New-York on or about the 1st of September last to compete for the Cup in question, as I intended.

My movements and engagements for six months here are uncertain; but if I wish to contest for the 1851 Cup I have no choice but to give the stipulated notice, and to trust that circumstances may not prevent my acting thereon.

Mr. Bennett has the option of racing the *Cambria* from Cowes to New-York any time in March, or from the 1st to the 15th July, 1870—no conditions. On the possibility of Mr. Bennett electing to sail in March, I give you six months' notice of my intention to race for the Cup on the 15th of May, 1870, the course to be a triangular course from Staten Island, forty miles out to sea and back.

The Cup having been won at Cowes under the rules of the Royal Yacht Society, it thereby follows that no centreboard vessel can compete against the *Cambria* in this particular race, but in all other respects I must conform to the stipulations and rules of the New-York Yacht Club.

Rule 7 of the Royal Yacht Society states: No vessels which are fitted with machinery for shifting keels or otherwise shall be permitted to enter for prizes given by the Royal Yacht Squadron.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

JAMES ASHBURY.

Office Secretary New-York Yacht Club,
No. 41 Wall-street, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1870.

James Ashbury, Esq.:

Dear Sir: In answer to your communication from Suez of Nov. 14, 1869, we beg leave again to call your attention to the conditions upon which the New-York Yacht Club holds the challenge Cup won by the *America*, from some of which there is no power to deviate.

Among others, when challenged by the representative of any foreign yacht club, "in case of disagreement as to terms," the match is "to be sailed according to the rules and sailing regulations of the club in possession."

While desirous of meeting your views, as far as possible, in other matters pertaining to the match, under no circumstances can this Committee entertain a proposal which excludes from the race any yacht duly qualified to sail under the rules and sailing regulations of the New-York Yacht Club.

Respectfully,

GEORGE L. SCHUYLER,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
F. OSGOOD, Committee.

THE BANKERS TAX.

Over One Hundred Suits Voluntarily Settled—Large Sums of Money Paid as Penalties for Not Conforming to the Revenue Law—The Questions Involved.

Suits for the recovery of certain penalties imposed on a large number of bankers and banking firms in Wall-street and vicinity have just been instituted in the United States Circuit Court by the United States District-Attorney. The defendants in the several suits are each charged with violating the Internal Revenue law, in not paying tax to the Government on all the capital and moneys employed by them in business as bankers, including the amounts used by them in stock transactions. Settlement has already been made with the Government in about 133 cases, but suits are commenced in each in order to obtain counsel's consent to judgment, and to follow out other legal forms. The penalties which have been collected range from $200 upwards. They have all been paid over to the District-Attorney and will be deposited by the latter with the registry in the Court. All of the suits have been placed in charge of Assistant District-Attorney Emerson, Mr. E. D. Webster, formerly Assessor in the Thirty-second District, being the complainant in each one. Besides the number of bankers who have consented to settle without going to trial, there are about 118 others against whom, as yet, nothing has been done. It is said, however, that all of these have expressed a willingness to appear at the proper time and make a voluntary settlement. Among the whole number of defendants are many of the most prominent bankers in the City.

The matter concerning the bankers was referred to District-Attorney Pierrepont, during last year, by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of receiving his opinion on the questions at issue. Arguments were heard, *pro* and *con*, on the subject, Mr. Webster appearing against the bankers, who were represented by Mr. John E. Burrill, Mr. Rufus F. Andrews and others. The questions which were placed under controversy, (which were first raised by Mr. Webster in the Winter of 1868-69, while acting as assessor,) it is understood, were: 1. Whether the operators of Wall-street were, for the purpose of taxation, to be considered as bankers or as brokers. 2. If bankers, whether they could be compelled to pay taxes on anything more than the amounts contributed by the several members of the firm, and constituting the capital stock of the Company. One section of the law specified that "capital employed by any person in the business of banking" should be subject to a tax. The bankers claimed that the quoted phrase meant the amount of the sums which partners in the banking business severally contributed to the capital stock, and that it did not include the money which the firm might borrow from time to time, and bring into the business; on the other hand, Mr. Webster contended that it meant all the money which they employed in the transaction of their business, and that he had a right to tax every dollar used by a firm for the time it was so used, even though such money was obtained by a pledge or sale of the capital stock of the firm. After hearing arguments on both sides of the subject Judge Pierrepont rendered an opinion sustaining Mr. Webster's view of the law, at the same time recommending the bankers to settle with the Government instead of allowing their cases to go into Court for trial.

The following are names of bankers who acted according to his suggestion:

Kamlah, Sana & Co., J. M. Hartshorn & Bro., Z. T. Hoyt, R. M. Ferris & Bro., F. D. Cobb & Co., R. L. Cutting & Co., A. B. Baylis & Co., Whitehouse & Co., Harnot, Parker & Co., Edward Brandon & Co., Beekman Bros. & Hollins, John Bloodgood & Co., Gray, Prince & Co., H. G. Stebbins & Son, Deikheim, Cox & Kemyes, Meyer & Greve, Weston & De Billies, C. S. Sleane & Co., C. A. Meigs & Son, Clapp & Garnell, S. Skaats & Bro., J. W. McJimsey, W. H. Whittingham, Howard Lapsley, Mott & Sherman, Blake & Co., W. P. Ellery, Harney & Searls, P. J. & A. Amour, Robert L. Lainneyster, Ives & Johnson, D. A. Boody, Foster & Randall, Chapin, Bowen & Day, G. P. Bowdoin, Osborn & Commack, N. H. Worthington, J. B. Tilford, O'Brien Bros., T. G. Florence, Robert Waller, Humbert Bros., A. Wolff, Jr., & Co., Gould, Strong & Co., Rufus Hatch & Co., J. A. Underwood & Son, Johnson & Day, Albert Frank & Bro., Farbe & Titus, L. H. Foote, Hasmus & Lisslgnob, E. H. Denslow, Day & Morse, Thomas Danny & Co., Jurth & Co., Hale & Barr, D. Henry Smith, Stead, Stone & Co., W. R. Travers, G. D. Arthur & Co., H. J. Wilson, G. L. & L. Haight, Newcourt & Cook, F. N. & W. Lawrence, Meserall & Trumbull, Tower & Learned, Baker & Ketchen, Dakin & Gillispy, H. R. Wilcox, Hewett & Ryerson, Dater & Timpson, Grosume & Day, D. M. Morrison, August Limbert, Eugene Thompson, Stuyvesant & De Wolf, Underhill, Haven & Co., Geo. & Saml. Brown, Hoyt & Gardener, Wallberg & Co., Newton, Russell & Co., Palmer & De Forest, E. H. Bulkley & Co., Patchen Bros., Fuller, Treat & Cox, M. W. Rogers & Co., A. D. Williams & Co., Cammann & Co., J. L. Brownell & Bro., Durant & Earl, Lockwood & Davenport, E. F. Rook, Benjamin & Dickinson, Budge, Schiff & Co., Wm. Heath & Co., Hallock & Spaulding, Kidd, Price & Co., Lawrence Brothers & Co., De Longe & Dyett, Donett & Nichols, Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., Soutter & Co., Hutchinson & Broan, Whitley & Neilson, Adams, Kindall & More, Chapman & Co., Swan & Payson, Jameson, Smith & Catling, John Bonner & Co., Dean, McGinness & Co., D. C. Hays & Co., A. M. Cahoon & Co., De Cappett, Rogers & Co., W. & J. Taylor, Searls & Miller, F. P. & H. L. Olcott, Morgan & Gould, White, Morris & Co., Bradford & Stanton, J. N. Ewell & Co., Delafield & Fitch, S. F. Lockwood, E. S. Munroe & Co., Thomas Reed & Co., Robbins, Powell & Co., Seaman & Hoy, White, De Freitas & Rathbone, Wm. Mott & Co., Utley & Dougherty, J. N. Perkins & Co., C. N. St. George, Corn & Auferman, Marquand, Hills & Co., Trussig, Fisher & Co., Gelsten & Bussing, J. L. Taylor & Cooper, F. T. Walker, C. H. Kimball & Co., H. A. Bostwick, Fanshawe & Milliken, Stout & Dickinson, Fullerton, Raymond & Co., Wadsworth & Co., Maxwell & Graves, A. V. B. Van Dyck, G. T. Bonner & Co., Hodgskin, Randall & Robson.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The *Benecia* has been ordered to leave on the 25th inst.

The United States gunboat *Yantic* has been ordered to take part in the expedition to the Isthmus of Darien.

The old store ship *Relief* has been selected as the rendezvous for the "ordinary seamen," many of whom will have to be discharged to make room for first-class seamen whose labor will be more valuable to the Government.

The *Minnesota* is being thoroughly overhauled. Over a hundred men were at work upon her outside yesterday, caulking her. This vessel is under orders to be ready for service as soon as possible. It is understood that she is to become a part of the West India squadron.

The *Guard* received on board, yesterday, 132 sailors and twenty landsmen.

The last of the old guns of the *Roanoke* was taken out yesterday. Six fifteen-inch guns are now being put on board of her as her future armament.

The [illegible] arrived off the Battery yesterday from Aspinwall.

THE TWIGGS SWORDS.

General Benjamin F. Butler to Show Cause Why he Should not be Attached.

On the motion recently made in the Superior Court, Special Term, for an attachment against General Butler for disobeying an order made by a Justice of the Superior Court, commanding him to appear and submit to an examination as a party before trial in an action pending, Judge Freedman has just rendered a decision holding that, although the case is one entitled to be removed into the Circuit Court of the United States by compliance with the provisions of the statute, yet the verification of the defendant's petition for that purpose is informal, and the cause is therefore still in the Superior Court, and the parties subject to its jurisdiction. In his opinion delivered on the motion, Judge Freedman says: "The filing of a petition, properly verified by an affidavit valid in law, is indispensable, and it has been held by the General Term of the Supreme Court, (Jones *vs.* Seward, 41 Barb., 269,) that when this requirement has been complied with, it is the duty of the State Court to desist from proceeding any further in the cause. Assuming this to be so, and it having been made to appear that a petition has been filed by the defendant with the view of obtaining the benefit of this Congressional enactment, the only question which can arise on this motion, is whether the petition is properly verified so as to entitle the defendant to use and rely upon it in opposition to the motion.

After a careful examination of the statutes of the United States, as well as of this State, which designate the officers before whom affidavits may be taken, and which provide for the authentication of the jurats of such officers, I have become satisfied that the verification of the petition on the files of this Court is insufficient for that purpose.

* * * * * * *

The affidavit annexed to defendant's petition was sworn to before one Robert B. Caverly, residing at Lowell, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who certified the same under his hand and seal, as an alleged Commissioner for the State of New-York, appointed pursuant to the laws of 1850 and 1857 of said State hereinbefore referred to, but there is no certificate of the Secretary of State subjoined or affixed thereto. Not being sworn to before a person authorized by Congress, it cannot be read in evidence in any Court of the United States, (Haight *vs.* The Proprietors of the Morris Aqueduct, 4 Wash., C. Ct. 601,) and not being authenticated by the laws of the State of New-York, it cannot be used here, for the statute of 1850 provides not only that it shall not be read in evidence, but also that it shall not be used for any purpose whatsoever. In either aspect of the case the defendant has failed to comply with the essential provisions of the law, upon the strict compliance with which the validity of his entire affidavit depends. He, therefore, has not complied with the requirements of the act authorizing a removal of the case into the Federal Courts, and, consequently, the action has not been removed but is still pending in this Court. Under these circumstances the plaintiff is entitled to an order requiring the defendant to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

Mr. Bonner's Speech at Princeton.

The following is the full report of Mr. Bonner's speech, at the opening of the new Gymnasium at Princeton, N. J., on Thursday:

I expected to be called upon for a speech. In fact, I was notified that I should be; and what is somewhat unusual with speechmakers, if their own statements are to be credited, I have come fully prepared for the occasion. And the necessity which I have felt for this preparation, and the innumerable shortcomings which I have observed in public discourses, from the want of preparation, have suggested to me that there is no more useful lesson which I could possibly impress upon the minds of the young gentlemen here than the importance of preparation. Your whole business in college, my young friends, is preparation for the duties of life—preparation in body, preparation in mind. You are in training here, and if the training is neglected, you will feel the great disadvantage of that neglect throughout the whole race of life. To those of you who are to be professional men, and whose duty in life will consist in great part in public speaking, I wish to urge most emphatically, most feelingly, the absolute necessity of preparation. Spare, oh spare, your future hearers the tedium, the dullness, the weariness which results from the want of preparation. Be prepared; and then—provided always you have some natural stuff in you—you can speak briefly and to the point. This is the great desideratum in public speaking. The next thing to learn is—and all that I have to say on that point I compress into one line—leave off when you have done, as I do now.

Terms of Office of Notaries Public.

The County Clerk has issued a circular calling the attention of all concerned to the State law of April 30, 1869, which provides that all Notaries Public who were appointed at any time during the year 1868 by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall hold office until and including the 30th day of March, 1870, and no longer. All Notaries Public who have been or shall be appointed at any time during the year 1869 by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall hold office until and including the 30th day of March, 1871, and no longer. All Notaries Public, who shall be appointed after the year 1869 by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall hold office for two years from and after the 30th day of March of the year in which they shall be appointed; provided that every Notary Public hereafter appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to fill a vacancy occurring by death, resignation, change of residence, or removal, shall hold office from the time of his appointment for the unexpired term of the person in whose stead he is appointed, and no longer.

Police Trials.

Commissioner Brennan, yesterday, tried fifty-three policemen, charged with various infractions of the rules for the government of the force. The great majority of these cases were of the usual trivial character, and none of them developed any matters of general public interest. Thomas F. Burnett, of the Twentieth Precinct, was confronted with two charges, of being off post, with being twenty minutes late at the Station House, and with making a false report when he got there. This multiplicity of sins, Mr. Brennan remarked, would be more than the Commissioners could forgive; and Phillip Lynch, of the same precinct, who was in a switch house of the Hudson River Railroad with Burnett, took the hint and tendered his resignation.

Daring and Successful Robbery.

Yesterday afternoon four well-dressed and apparently respectable young men, entered the office of Minturn, Brown & Co., auctioneers, at No. 115 Pearl-street, and expressing an intention of making extensive purchases, three of them engaged the attention of the proprietors by a protracted and particular examination of goods, and it was not until after they had departed without having concluded a purchase, that it was discovered that the fourth man had improved his opportunity by stealing a package of $500, which had been carelessly left upon a desk. The Police at the New-street Station House were notified, but as yet they have obtained no clue to the thieves whose boldness was so amply rewarded.

The Methodist Book Concern Troubles—Another Chapter with Details.

The *Methodist* of this week prints the following in relation to the irregularities in the Methodist Book Concern:

"A sub-committee of three of their number, appointed by the Book Committee, devoted nearly a month to the examination of the irregularities brought to light by the assistant agent, and when the Book Committee met, on Nov. 4, made a report of results as far as ascertained. This report has never as yet been published; but a summary of its contents will throw light upon the whole subject and assist the Church in ascertaining the truth.

The report dwelt mainly upon the business methods of the Concern, and was important as showing that, under such methods, any amount of loss was possible. The Committee stated:

1. That the vouchers of the printing department were not original bills, but only monthly statements; the original bills were asked for, but could not be found.

2. That no one was found whose duty it was to examine and check invoices of goods purchased by the Concern, and to certify their correctness before they were paid by the cashier. This work, if done at all, was done by the head of department purchasing; bills were found, erroneously cast up, which had been paid without being examined by anybody.

3. That the wages book of the bindery showed that, since the last General Conference, more than $900 had been drawn by the Superintendent, under the head of miscellaneous articles, for which no vouchers were rendered, and concerning which no satisfactory information could be obtained.

4. That the Committee could not obtain from the accounts of the agents any correct idea of the compensation of the head of the bindery. Careful inquiry, however, showed the following facts: First—In January, 1864, his salary was raised from $1,600 to $2,000, and on this basis he was settled with in September last. Second—An examination of the wages book showed that he had drawn, on three several occasions, since the last General Conference $100. Further inquiry showed that this had been done for years, in pursuance of an agreement between him and the agents, by which his compensation was to be increased $200 per year, but was not to appear on the books as a part of his salary.

5. Still further inquiry showed that the gold-sweepings had been given him for several years. The Committee estimate the value of these gold-sweepings for the last six and a half years at $10,500, or more than $1,600 per year. It was found that other employes were receiving perquisites, but the amounts were not ascertained.

5. That the Committee found nothing in the accounts of the agents to show that the quantity and quality of goods received corresponded with the quantity and quality of goods bought. 'In fact,' say the Committee, 'there is no record to show that goods bought were received at all.'

6. That the Committee were led, by the discovery of these defects of method, to inquire whether there had been actual losses on merchandise in the bindery. Their examination showed that, reckoning from Dec. 1, 1867, there were 1,400 dozens of skins not accounted for, which must have cost the Concern not less than $20,000.

The Chairman of this sub-committee, Rev. James Pike, of New-Hampshire, did not sign the report of the Book Committee, and is understood to dissent from it."

THE SMALLPOX.

Needless Fears Regarding the Extent of its Prevalence—Full Information Regarding the Disease—Sanitary Regulations.

The following letter from Dr. Harris, the Sanitary Superintendent, is designed to allay needless anxiety induced by exaggerated rumors concerning the prevalence of smallpox amongst us:

Metropolitan Board of Health, Jan. 14, 1870.

Rumors and anxieties concerning smallpox, many of which are exaggerated and erroneous, make it our duty to give full information in regard to the character and extent of its prevalence. A complete knowledge of the facts should put an end to needless fears, and at the same time help to secure more scrupulous attention to vaccination. At the beginning of July last there remained only one small district in which vaccination had not been so completely performed as to render the spread of smallpox impossible. That district is comprised between Rivington and East Sixteenth streets and First-avenue and the East River. It is as remarkable for the density as it is for the peculiarity of its population, and it is owing to these facts that smallpox became epidemic for a time in this small district after its school children and the infants had been generally vaccinated. Nothing short of the revaccination of many thousands of the adult population in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards could have prevented the recent outbreak there. By such revaccination of this vast mass of population in the East Houston district the progress of the contagion has been quickly brought under control. This little district constitutes less than one-twentieth part of the area of the City; it is remote from the commercial streets. Every block in it is under strict sanitary care. The question of extinguishing the contagion is mainly a question of vaccination, and of the somewhat arbitrary control of premises and things by which the contagion might be spread; and there is no doubt that the disease is under as complete control as the nature of the circumstances admits.

After completing the vaccination of the children throughout this and other portions of the City last July, and after completely extinguishing the smallpox contagion in every district except this peculiar one, it became necessary to undertake very general revaccination of the foreign adult population here, for among this class the disease continued to spring up. And this experience of imperfect vaccination in a certain class of foreign residents, has taught a remarkably important truth—the duty of good and the evil of imperfect vaccination.

All the schools, with their thousands of pupils, in the district which has been thus suffering from smallpox, continue to be entirely protected. The same is true of school children in all other districts of the City, except in two or three schools up town, in which some pupils remained unvaccinated, though the Board of Health offered gratuitous vaccination to every child in the City last June. If section 42 of By-Laws of the Board of Education, explicitly requiring the vaccination of every pupil and teacher, is faithfully complied with, smallpox will not be heard of in any public schools. Unpleasant and troublesome as it is for the people to hear of this disease, no family dreads it too much. It must be dreaded to be avoided and prevented. Nearly one year ago, when it was discovered to be widely scattered throughout the City, it was estimated that nearly 100,000 of the inhabitants were unprotected against it. Since that date nearly 80,000 persons have been vaccinated; and there remain at least 30,000 more adults, mostly of foreign birth, that need to be revaccinated, in order to protect them against that modified form of smallpox—varioloid—to which they are liable in consequence of their imperfect vaccination. Every child, and especially every infant, that is old enough to be exposed in the public streets should be well vaccinated, and families in which this duty was not well performed in infancy and has not been faithfully repeated at the beginning of adult age, should at once attend to the duty of revaccination. This done, smallpox would cease at once; but, if the duty is neglected, it may occasionally appear in families beyond the limits of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, where its extinction will require many days more of vigilant effort.

Not a case of smallpox or anything that can communicate the contagion is allowed to be in or near any commercial street; as many persons are sent to hospital as can properly be sent, and every apartment and domicile in which a patient is allowed to remain is kept under strict sanitary care, and as far as possible, every source and chance of contagion is controlled. In the fifteen months ending Jan. 1, there were 1,186 cases of smallpox in New-York, of which twenty-six died, and these cases were distributed in nearly 1,000 houses in which there was an average population of about forty persons in each house. This fact alone shows that it is entirely practicable to limit the progress of the contagion, and had our Sanitary Inspectors been able to revaccinate the adult population as they vaccinated the children and other unvaccinated persons, the extinction of smallpox would have been accomplished in June. Even as it is, it has been limited within close boundaries. And now, with the faithful coöperation of all persons whose duties it is to give any information and to comply with sanitary rules, the City will soon be free from this most loathsome evil. Heads of families and medical attendants should not delay for a single hour to report to the Board of Health any new case that comes to their knowledge. It is easy to arrest the beginning of every new attempt to spread. The Police telegraph is open for sending such information at all hours. Every tenement in the City has been visited by medical officers, and the points of danger are known by the condition and tenants—overcrowded and thereby incapable of self-protection. Yet with all the disadvantages of a crowded population, strangers and business men visit this City with less danger than in almost any other great city, and with less risk of smallpox than would at present be incurred in the chief cities of England and Germany.

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

The Sanitary Superintendent has issued the following regulations against smallpox:

Metropolitan Board of Health,
No. 301 Mott-street, New-York.

Concerning the Smallpox Patient.—Every case of this disease must be reported to the Sanitary Superintendent, at the office of the Board of Health, on the first day of the sickness or eruption.

The patient should be placed in a separate room, and no person, except the nurse and the physician, should be allowed to enter the sick room, or to touch and be near any of the clothing. If the sick cannot be thus separated from all other persons, the Board of Health will send the patient to hospital. Persons with smallpox must not be moved from one house to another, or to hospital, except by permission of the Board of Health, and in a carriage designated by the Sanitary Superintendent.

All Persons in the House must be Vaccinated.—Have this performed by your own physician, or go to the Dispensary, or at once allow the Sanitary Inspector to vaccinate all who need. The hall doors must be locked, and visitors to the house forbidden. No children from any family should be permitted to go to school while smallpox is in the house where they live.

Infected Things.—All clothing, bedding and furniture in the rooms where there is smallpox are considered as infected, and must not be taken away or used until disinfected, as the Board of Health directs: The infected clothing must be soaked in the disinfecting fluid, and then boiled for an hour; or, if boiling is not possible, the disinfectant must be applied very thoroughly. Beds, pillows and thick stuffs, after being soaked in disinfecting fluid, must be placed on the roof or in an empty room to dry. They must not be placed in the yard or in the hallways. All straw beds and refuse stuff must be burned, but neither the bedding nor anything else can be removed from the house without permission.

The corpse of any person dead of smallpox should be wrapped in a clean sheet, wet with the carbolic solution, and must be buried within twenty-four hours. Companies of persons and wakes must not be permitted about the corpse.

The rooms and furniture must be fumigated by an officer of the Board of Health as soon as the patient has been removed.

Adopted and ordered by the Metropolitan Board of Health.

E. HARRIS,
January, 1870. Sanitary Superintendent.

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER.

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Oakley, Late of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Failure of the Deputy Marshals to Apprehend Him—His Probable Surrender To-day.

For several days past a warrant has been out for the arrest of Edward J. Oakley, late Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, on a charge of embezzlement. The warrant was issued by Commissioner Shields, on an affidavit made by Assistant District-Attorney Purdy, in which Oakley was accused of embezzling moneys belonging to the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, and of having thereby violated a law of the United States. Strenuous efforts were made to apprehend him on the part of two Deputy Marshals, but without success. It is expected that he will surrender himself to-day, in which case he will be held for examination.

The following is the complaint in the case:

A. H. Purdy, being duly sworn, says that he is an Assistant District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York: deponent further says that, from information and belief, Edward J. Oakley, late Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, did at various times in the years 1867, 1868 and 1869, embezzle, abstract and wilfully misapply a large amount of the moneys, funds and credits of said bank, amounting to about $150,000, with intent to defraud said bank; deponent further says, that at the time and place aforesaid, said Edward J. Oakley, Cashier, as aforesaid, did make false entries in the books of the said bank, with intent to deceive the officers of said bank and to injure and defraud said bank and its creditors, in violation of the 55th section of the act of Congress passed June 3, 1864, entitled, "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." Deponent further says that the grounds of his information and belief are derived from certain statements made to deponent by William H. Thompson, Vice-President and Director of said bank, and from the books of said bank. And further deponent saith not.

A. H. PURDY.

Marriage Statistics of Suffolk County.

The total number of marriages in Suffolk County during 1869, as published from week to week in the *Republican Watchman*, of that county, was 264; in 1868, 286; in 1867, 242; in 1866, 242; in 1865, 210; in 1864, 201; in 1863, 206; in 1862, 219; in 1861, 224; in 1860, 237; average for ten years, 233. By months the number are: January, 31; February, 9; March, 15; April, 17; May, 14; June, 33; July, 9; August, 21; September, 15; October, 29; November, 27; December, 44.

It will be seen that June and December are the champion marrying months.

The family names occurring oftenest are Tuthill, Horton, Edwards, Corwin, Brown, Basjamin, Young, Wells, Halsey, Hulse, Hallock, Terry, Overton, Griffing, Robinson, Miller, Ketchum, Sammis, Soper, Conklin, Hawkins, Thompson, Raynor, Randall and Smith, of which latter there are twenty. Of the [illegible] there are twenty widow ladies, or one in every thirteen.

RIGHTS OF DIVORCED HUSBANDS.

Publication of Summons where the Residence of the Defendant is not Known—Motion to Set Aside a Decree for Alleged Fraud—Opinion of the Supreme Court at Special Term.

In the divorce suit of CHAS. A. WELTON *vs.* MARGARET WELTON, already published in our columns, Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has just delivered an interesting opinion. The case came up on a motion made by the wife, MARGARET WELTON, to have a decree of divorce granted some time ago set aside on the ground that it was obtained without notice to her, (the service of the summons having been made by publication,) and for the further reason that all the proceedings were false and fraudulent throughout.

The plaintiff in the suit is head clerk or bookkeeper in the employ of one of our merchant princes, and since obtaining the decree of divorce has married a lady of high character. The other important facts are contained in the opinion of the Court, which is substantially as follows:

BARNARD, J.—The motion to set aside the judgment of divorce granted in this cause is made upon two grounds: That the order for the publication of the summons is void, because of the insufficiency of the affidavits, and that the proceedings are fraudulent throughout. *First*—Section 135 of the Code provides for the publication of the summons in actions for divorce, in cases prescribed by law where the defendant cannot after due diligence be found within the State. * * * The affidavits must show the residence of the defendant, or that it is neither known to the plaintiff, nor can with the exercise of reasonable diligence be ascertained by him, or that the defendant keeps himself concealed, &c. The affidavits on which the order was granted state in substance "that due diligence was used to find the defendant in the State, and that she could not be found; that due diligence was used to find her residence, ineffectually; that her last residence was in Forty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, which place she has now left, and the people there do not know where she is gone, or will not tell if they know." There is another statement as to a general search having been made for her in Forty-second-street, particularly at the house in which she resided some months before; that after all the search and inquiry she cannot be found or her residence ascertained. The plaintiff's affidavits answering those made for the motion, show specifically and in detail where she resided when her last residence was known; the inquiries they made there and elsewhere to ascertain her whereabouts; indeed, in every respect they are full, and show a strict compliance with the statute; and these affidavits can be considered on this motion, as has been repeatedly adjudged in cases similar in principle. If the defendant had moved on the judgment record alone, the plaintiff could not introduce additional affidavits in support of the original ones. But where the motion is based upon the roll, and upon the defendant's affidavits, the plaintiff may introduce affidavits in addition to those on which the order for publication was made. I am entirely satisfied that the proceedings are regular, and that the judgment is valid so far as the first ground of the motion goes.

Second—As to the charge of fraud, I am of the opinion that the defendant has wholly failed to sustain it. I am satisfied that since May, 1866, they have been practically divorced; that she is a woman of bad character; that she is guilty of adultery. The proof upon this point is overwhelming. The plaintiff, since the divorce, has married a lady of high character; the marriage ceremony was performed on the 1st of September last, in the presence of 400 or more persons, and in the most public manner; it was published in two leading newspapers of this City; and the defendant claims it was not until November last that she discovered it, although published originally in two papers of this City. Her own story of herself, the affidavits she produces, and the answering papers, convince me that the divorce separating these parties should not be disturbed. The second marriage must be regarded as valid, and under all the circumstances to set it aside would be to inflict irreparable injury upon a wholly innocent party, because the last marriage was contracted by the lady who is his present wife upon the faith of the divorce, and if the defendant failed to keep her residence in such a locality as to enable the plaintiff to ascertain her whereabouts, or if she failed to receive the copy summons and complaint, or to see the publication in two of the leading newspapers of this city,—these failures are not the fault of the present wife, nor of the plaintiff, and must be borne by the defendant, whose story is a strange one. She says in May, 1866, because of the plaintiff's adultery, which he denies, she left him and that they have not cohabited since. She does not pretend she had from that time to this regular employment, but was in the habit of receiving from him on the street and in other public places the pittance of $5, $10 and $20 now and then; that she was in great want yet never sued for a divorce nor sought for alimony. And she says she went out of the City at plaintiff's request. The more I reflect upon the case and examine it the better I am satisfied that justice has been done as well as it can be administered by human laws, which, although imperfect, are the only ones governing in these cases. What those administering or preaching Divine laws would do under similar circumstances I do not know, and judging from recent examples, they do not. The motion must be denied.

Annual Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union was held at No. 805 Broadway yesterday afternoon. Vice-Presidents JOHN TRUSLOW and E. H. BROWN in turn presided. An interesting report was read by Corresponding Secretary J. H. VINCENT, from which it appears that the Union controls 16,193 schools, with 182,869 officers and teachers, and 1,170,219 scholars, the average attendance of scholars being 561,747. There are 2,733,307 volumes in the libraries; 25,126 members of Bible classes; 174,128 infant class children. The expenses of the schools were $435,369 47, and their contributions to the Union for the aid of weak schools, $20,655 82. The "conversion" of 41,438 scholars was reported.

The following-named officers were elected for the present year:

President—Bishop Morris.
Vice-Presidents, ex-officio—Bishop Janes, Bishop Scott, Bishop Simpson, Bishop Baker, Bishop Ames, Bishop Clark, Bishop Thomson, Bishop Kingsley.
Vice-Presidents, elect—John Truslow, E. S. Halsted.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. H. Vincent.
Recording Secretary—Rev. W. H. De Puy.
Treasurer—J. S. Goodenough.
Managers.—Ministers—Revs. D. Wise, D. D., T. Carlton, D. D., Elihu Grant, J. Lanahan, D. D., M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., B. M. Adams, C. D. Foss, A. D. Vail, J. M. Freeman, G. H. Whitney, B. K. Peirce, D. D., A. K. Sanford, H. M. Simpson, A. L. Brice, L. R. Dunn, J. E. Cookman, S. H. Platt, A. S. Hunt, G. L. Taylor, R. M. Stratton, W. C. Steel, R. H. Rust, J. C. Thomas, J. Porter, D. D., J. E. Gorse. Laymen—Wm. Truslow, David Terry, C. R. Disosway, James Davis, S. A. Purdy, M. D., John Pullman, Joel Sammis, William Morgan, Ira Perego, Jr., E. H. Brown, G. W. Colford, J. B. Crawford, John Young, James Little, B. F. Clark, D. Denham, Jr., Jeremiah Mundell, William H. Orton, Thomas Nicholson, H. D. Rolph, Orange Judd, John Bentley, Joseph Longking, C. H. Applegate, J. S. Jewell, M. D.

Annual Meeting of the American Church Union.

The American Church Union, New-York branch, held its annual meeting Thursday evening at its rooms, No. 1,155 Broadway. The attendance embraced many prominent Episcopalians, both clergy and laity. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman, Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D.; Vice-Chairman, Wm. P. Lee, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. Thomas McKee Brown; Clerk, Charles B. Burwell, Esq.; Treasurer, Willett Bronson, Esq.; Council, Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Rev. Thomas H. Sill, Rev. John M. Parkman, D. D., Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, John W. Pirsson, Wm. Richie Ronalds, Mr. Andrew E. Douglass, Mr. James M. Delano, Mr. Henry K. Leonard, John Alex. Beall, Esq.

The Charges Against Mayor Sawyer.

The following is the text of Judge LEDWITH's decision in the case of Mayor SAWYER, of Hudson City, and others, recently acquitted by him of charges of conspiracy to defraud:

Having heard all the testimony in this prosecution, I have concluded to discharge all the parties accused, as the complainant has failed to establish his allegations of fraud or attempted fraud against the parties charged.

As to Mr. SAWYER, the testimony clearly established the fact that he acted as counsel for Mr. BOWMAN, and not otherwise.

The complaint is therefore dismissed.

(Signed,) THOS. A. LEDWITH,
Police Justice.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 14.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Moses Goodkind *vs.* George F. Keller, impleaded; case with amendments settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Wm. B. Robinson *vs.* Robert Aitken; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs on further papers.

Samuel Kimmelstell *vs.* Manly A. Britton; motion granted.

Geo. W. Peck *vs.* John M. Odell; motion granted without costs.

John Muir *vs.* John Stewart; motion granted without costs.

Michael Murphy *vs.* Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Geo. Caldwell *vs.* Roderick F. Clew; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Jacob Carpenter *vs.* Samuel Strong et al.; motion granted.

Benjamin F. Carver *vs.* John Bonner; motion granted.

Wm. F. Grant et al. *vs.* Wm. J. Colt et al.; motion granted without costs.

Maria Busch *vs.* Wm. Demhaupt; motion granted without costs.

Alexander W. Harris *vs.* John L. McCauly; motion granted without costs.

Chas. W. Keep et al. *vs.* Wm. Belden et al.; motion granted.

Fortis Lombardo *vs.* William Heath et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Charles W. Prentiss *vs.* George M. Bowen et al.; motion dismissed with $5 costs.

Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr., *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; motion granted and cause referred.

By Judge Freedman.

Rowena Florence *vs.* Benjamin F. Butler; motion granted.

Mary N. Townsend *vs.* Charles Gould, Jr., et al.; findings settled and judgment signed and filed in Clerk's Office.

Same *vs.* Same; extra allowance of $50 granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 14.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Derby *vs.* Hartman; motion denied without costs, with leave to renew upon termination of the appeal in Superior Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

A RECEIVER OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY APPOINTED.

Richard D. Barclay, Sequestrator, &c., vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.—The plaintiff in interest in this suit is Judge Black, of Pennsylvania. He recovered a large judgment against a stockholder of the Quicksilver Mining Company of Pennsylvania, having attached the stock of the defendant, in that suit, in the hands of the Company. The Company failing to give up that stock rendered itself liable for the debt, and in the usual course of Pennsylvania law the plaintiff in this suit was appointed sequestrator of its property to recover the judgment. Meanwhile the Company had transferred its whole business from Pennsylvania to New-York, reorganizing as a New-York corporation. The plaintiff followed it to New-York and commenced a suit to establish his claim against the new Company and applied for the appointment of a receiver pending the litigation. The motion was resisted, but was granted at length, and Judge INGRAHAM yesterday, on the consent to the selection of counsel on both sides, named D. P. Ingraham, Jr., receiver of the Company, unless within twenty days it filed a bond of $150,000, with two sureties, to secure the plaintiff's claims if successful. The following is Judge INGRAHAM's opinion:

"There can be no doubt but that the property of the Pennsylvania Company was transferred to the New-York Company, upon no other consideration than the issue of shares of stock of the Company, which went to the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Company, and was subject to the payment of the debts of that Company. Nor is there any doubt that a creditor of the first Company has the right, after judgment, to follow that property in the possession of the New-York Company. For the purpose of enforcing payment of the plaintiff's judgment the property belonging to the debtor and transferred without consideration to the New-York Company may be followed while in their profession and made applicable to the payment of the debt. At the same time, considering the extent of defendant's business, and the vast interests involved, I do not think a Receiver should be appointed without giving the defendants the opportunity of avoiding the same by giving security. For this purpose the defendant may have thirty days within which to file a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by a Justice, to secure the plaintiff any recovery he may obtain in this case, and in default thereof the motion for a receiver is granted. The objection that the Philadelphia Company is a necessary party is no bar to granting the motion. When the object is merely to collect a judgment, I do not think it necessary; but if it should be, that can be done hereafter by having the Company brought in as defendants."

Motion granted unless defendant files the bonds, as above stated.

Strong & Shepard for plaintiffs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Curtis.

"PUTS AND CALLS"—INTERESTING TO STOCK BROKERS.

Stead et al. vs. E. A. Moss.—The plaintiffs were Wall-street brokers, and bought of the defendant, a broker in "puts and calls," (that is, privileges to call or deliver stocks at a certain time in the future for a consideration,) "puts" on 500 shares of New-York Central at 170 per share, and paid therefor 2 1-16 per cent. The plaintiffs claim that in the purchase of said "puts" the defendant was acting as their broker, and they showed that he paid but $150 for each 100 shares; that after the "puts" had expired the plaintiffs discovered this fact and demanded of defendant that he return to them $281 25, being the difference between one and one-half per cent. and two and one-sixteenth per cent. This the defendant refused to do. The defendant showed that he bought the "puts" for his own account, intending to buy the stock against them; that afterwards the stock rose rapidly in the market, but before such rise he sold the "puts" for two and one-sixteenth per cent.

It came out on the cross-examination of the plaintiffs that they too speculated in stocks, and the defendant claims that he had as much right to speculate in "puts" as the plaintiffs had to speculate in stocks.

After a long trial the Court rendered judgment for the defendant with costs.

From the large number of brokers in Court we infer this is a case of much interest to them.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Davis and Edsall; for defendant, Mr. Wm. Wirt Hewett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

PROTEST OF THE GRAND JURY AGAINST THE CARRYING OF CONCEALED WEAPONS.

In this Court yesterday the Grand Jury made a presentment that some legislative action is needed to diminish the practice of carrying loaded firearms concealed about the person, and requested the Court to forward their presentment to the Legislature. Judge BEDFORD told them their request would be complied with, after which they returned to their chamber.

SENTENCES.

John O'Neil, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at robbery on Wednesday, was brought up for sentence. On account of his youth he was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Thomas Walsh and James Donoghue pleaded guilty to burglary, and were sent to the State Prison for two years. John Green and Charles O'Neil pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for two years each. Augustus Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the State Prison for four years.

William Davis pleaded guilty to burglary; was sent to the Penitentiary for four years.

Peter Hamlin, convicted of stabbing William Burns, at the corner of James and Madison streets, on New Year's morning, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Wm. L. Bogart, aged 76 years, against whom half a dozen different indictments now lie on the shelves of the District-Attorney's office, was convicted of false pretences, and in consideration of his extreme age was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, as it is believed that will cover the remainder of his existence.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 14, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅝	100	Canton Co.	53½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.c	112⅝	100	do.......b30	54
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C.'65,n	114½	100	do.......b60	54¼
2,000	do.......small	114⅜	200	Cum. C. Pf.	28
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..	114⅜	300	do.	27⅝
145,000	do.	114½	100	do...bet. call	27¾
80,000	do........s3	114⅜	200	Pac. Mail	41
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	49	1600	do.	41⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	53	700	do.	41¼
2,000	do.	52½	200	Mariposa Pf....b.c	16
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	53¾	10	A. M. U. Ex.	37
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	22¼	50	do.	37⅛
2,000	do.	22½	200	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	91⅝
15,000	do.	22¾	30,000	N. Y. C. & H. C	86¾
1,000	do.	23	10,000	do.	86⅝
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.	87½	1,200	do.	87
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	89¾	100	Erie	22⅛
4,000	La. 6s.	70	100	do.	22¼
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	80	700	Reading	94⅜
6,000	N. Y. St. B. L. R..	108½	179	Col. C. C. & Ind. R.	78
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	80½	10	L. S. & M. S. R.	69
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77	200	do....bet. call	88⅝
29,000	N. J. Cen., n...	98½	100	do.	88¾
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	91	200	Clev. & Pitts.	92¾
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	99	200	do.	92½
5,000	O. & Miss. 1st.	91½	300	do.	92¼
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M	104	200	do.	92⅜
7,000	do.	104⅛	300	do.........c	92
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	90	700	do.	92
3,000	Hudson 3d M..	98	500	do.......s30	91⅞
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds	96	200	N. J. Cen. R.	99
1,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co., 7s	91	100	do....bet. call	99¼
4,000	Long Dock B...	80	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅛
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	72	100	do........s10	105⅛
10,000	do.	72¼	100	Mil & St. Paul...	73¾
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	81½	25	do.	73½
24	Tradesmen's Bk.	150	100	do.	73⅝
115	Phœnix Bank	106	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	86⅞
25	Bank of N. Amer.	100	600	do.	86¾
10	Contin'tal Bk.	98	92	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	88⅛
25	Cent. Nat. Bank.	105¾	15	do.	88
10	do.	105½	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅜
20	Fourth N. Bank..	102	5	Ohio & Miss. R. P.	70
6	Bank Commerce..	120¼	10	Mor. & Essex...	84¾
20	Ninth Nat. Bank	108	40	do.	84⅞
51	do.	107½	10	Bos., H. & E.	9
10	Bank. & Brok. Ass.	105	25	N. Y. & N. H. R...	137
200	Boston W. P.	14⅛	100	Han. & St. J. R..	114
			100	do.	113⅛
			150	do.	113⅜
			100	H. & St. J. R. Pf..	113
			100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	18½
			100	do.	18½

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$74,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	$2,050	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new, small....	114
12,000	do.	118	5,000	do.	114
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62..	115⅛	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅜
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅜	40,000	do.	114¼
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115¼	20,000	do.........b3	114¼
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,c	115⅛	25,000	do.........s3	114⅛
10,000	do.	115¼	219,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	112⅝
500	do.....small	115¼	25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	109⅜
64,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '65,n.	114			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	N. C. St. 6s, n..	23¾	100	L. S. & M. So. R..	88⅝
6,000	do.	23½	300	do.	88⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	47¼	100	Chi. & N. W.	73⅜
50,000	do.	47⅛	700	do.	73⅜
5,000	S. C. St., n.	76	200	do...bet. call	73⅜
4,000	Vir. St. 6s, n...	60¼	200	Mil. & St. P.	73⅝
13,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. R.	108⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. P. b.c.	86⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M.	87	100	do.	86⅞
10,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	72¼	100	C., C., Cin. & Ind. R.	77⅜
3,000	do.	72⅜	100	do.	77⅛
20	Bk. of Commerce.	120	100	N. J. Cen.	98⅞
20	Fourth Nat. Bk..	102	50	do.	99
50	Ninth Nat. Bank	107½	200	Chi. & R. I.	105
300	Cum. Coal Pf.	28	100	Del., Lac. & W. R.	106⅜
300	Pacific Mail..b.c.	40⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	62
100	do.	41	200	Bos., H. & E.	8½
30	A. M. U. Ex.	36¾	100	H. & St. Jos. R...	113⅜
200	Harlem R......s30	136	300	do.	113
10	Ill. Cen.	140	100	do.........b15	113⅜
			100	do.........b15	113⅜
			200	Ohio & Miss. R..	25⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cum. Coal	27⅛	200	L. S. & M. S. R...	88⅝
100	do.	27¼	100	do.........b3	88⅜
100	Mariposa	8¼	100	Erie.........b3	22
200	Canton Co.	53½	300	do.	22
100	Quick. M.	14⅛	100	do.........s15	22
200	West. U. Tel.	32½	100	do. bef. call. s3	22
100	do.	32⅝	100	do. bef. call. s3	22
100	Ohio & Miss.	25½	100	Reading	94
100	do.........c	25⅜	200	do.	94
100	Canada Mining	40	300	Pacific Mail...b3	41
200	do.	45			

FRIDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold have ranged to-day between 121½@121⅜@121⅝@121¾@122 ⅌ cent. The market was free from excitement. The Cash Gold is too abundant to admit of much ease in speculating for an advance, and the somewhat firmish appearance of the Foreign Exchanges, after 12 o'clock, tended to hold the price of Gold steady. Bills on London for Saturday's mail were done freely early in the forenoon at 108¼@108⅜ ⅌ cent., but, soon one of the leading or standard drawers suddenly advanced their asking rate to 108½ ⅌ cent. 60 days, and 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. short sight, and this movement enabled other houses to sell at 108½ 60 days, and 109⅜ ⅌ cent., the market closing firm in the asking rates, but not active in actual business for Saturday's mail. Francs are stiffer, and the quotation is about f.5.18¾@f.5.19⅜ to the dollar for 60 days, and f.5.15@f.5.15⅝ for short sight. Money ruled easy through the day at 7 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers as the rule, with exceptions at 6 ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally tame through the forenoon, and some disposition was shown to sell the Public Funds down, and also some of the Railways. But the differences made against the last prices of yesterday were not important at the Stock Boards, and after the adjournment in the afternoon, New-York Central, New-Jersey Central and some of the Western Roads were in better demand, and the general list closed steady. In the Public Funds the amount of business done was less than yesterday. While buyers appeared to bid with caution, the amounts offered by sellers were not large, and the decline from Thursday's last prices was not over ⅛ ⅌ cent. Indeed, at the close this afternoon the bids for 5-20s of 1862 and 1867 were precisely the same as last night.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. We add to our active list for daily quotations, the Stock of the New-Jersey Central Road, which is now exciting more than the customary interest, and which attracts speculative attention because of the recent extreme fluctuations of the Stock. The current rumor is that an influential party heretofore friendly to the Road, (and some of them, it may be Directors,) and large owners of the Stock, have transferred their influence to the Morris and Essex Road, and have not only gone out of the New-Jersey Central, but sold the Stock short. This rumor, and a report that the Road is likely soon to resume Dividends, have given a lively interest to the movement of the Stock.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS JAN. 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¼
American Gold Coin	121⅞	122
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	49½	47½
North Carolina Bonds, new	23	23½
New-York Central and Hudson	91½	92⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	86⅜	87¼
Reading Railroad	94½	94⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	105⅛
Northwestern Common	73⅝	74⅛
Northwestern Preferred	86⅞	87
Pacific Mail Company	41	42¼
St. Paul Preferred	86⅝	86⅝
St. Paul Common	73½	74
Lake Shore	88⅝	89
Erie	22½	22½
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25¾
New-Jersey Central	99	100⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅛
6 ⅌ ct. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛	6s, currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	54	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	47½	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	100½
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	53	Illinois Canal bs., '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	60½	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	89½	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100½
North Carolina 6s	40	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	23½	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent. x.	97
South Carolina 6s	79	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	76	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	108⅛
Missouri 6s	87½	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	101
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	64½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	110
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	80	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	110
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	110
Rhode Island 6s	97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	110
Alabama 5s	63	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	110
Alabama 8s	93	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	110
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	87½	Chic. & R. I. 1st	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	85½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	84	Morris & Essex 1st	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	84	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 1st, Ext.	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	93
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	88	N. J. Cent. 1st	101½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	78	N. J. Cent. 2d	94
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	71	N. J. Cent., New Bds.	98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	81	P., F. W. & C. 1st	100
H. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	102	P., F. W. & C. 2d	94
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	101	P., F. W. & C. 3d	91
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Harlem 1st	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	71½
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Chic. & Alt. 1st	97
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d	91½	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	87
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91
Cen. Pac. Bonds	92	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	78
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	81½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Alt. & T. H. 1st	92	Penin. R. Bonds	87½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	80½	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	81½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	71	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104
Chic. & N. W. 1st	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91½
Con. 7 ⅌ ct., Conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89½
H. & St. J. L. G. Gts.	105	M. & St. P., I. & M. d.	82
Lack. & W. Bonds	95	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Del., L. & W. 2d	92	Chic. & Mil. 1st	85
Gt. West. 1st, '88	83	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	72
Gt. West. 2d, '93	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	75	Bost., H. & E. Guar.	80
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	77
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Gal. & Chic. 2d	91		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Irving	111
Manhattan	143	Metropolitan	132½
Merchants'	110	East River	104
Union	123	Nassau	100
America	140	Continental	97
City	206	St. Nicholas	115
Phenix	106	Commonwealth	106
Tradesmen's	149	Importers' & Traders'	138
Greenwich	200	Park	159
National	112	Central National	105⅛
State of New-York	106	Fourth National	101
Commerce	120¼	Ninth National	108
Ocean	76	Tenth National	96
American Exchange	113	Oriental	150¾
Bank of the Republic	118½	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	105
Bank of N. America	99¼		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14.

General balance yesterday	$83,595,754 16
Gold receipts	786,300 60
Gold payments	523,243 27
Gold balance	75,322,399 98
Currency receipts	112,894 06
Currency payments	608,986 34
Currency balance	4,920,987 22
General balance	84,074,536 37
Customs	364,000 00

We did the old Bank for Savings (Bleecker-street) a wrong yesterday in noticing their Half Yearly Dividend. The error would stand corrected by the text of its advertisement on another page, but we take pleasure, in this place, of saying that instead of one-half by way of an extra division of interest being added to the usual January Dividends, these Dividends for the present season are doubled. That is, the small depositors under $500 receive *five* ⅌ *cent.* for the Half Year, (in place of 3½ as reported yesterday,) and the larger Depositors receive *four* ⅌ *cent.* for the half year in place of three ⅌ cent. as then noticed. These are rather the best terms made by any of the Savings Banks, old or new, this season. Nearly all have done well, however, and the Trustees of the old concerns show their good sense, as well as prudence, in dividing up their surplus, in place of leaving it a prey to legislative oppression, which, in years past, has been frequently threatened.

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following notice of the effect of the Lake Superior Railway upon the new City of Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior:

"Duluth, the eastern terminus of the new railroad which is to connect Lake Superior with the Mississippi at St. Paul, is rapidly growing in size and importance, and doing its best to vindicate the plucky claim that has been made for it as the new Chicago of the Northwest. The latest reports from reliable sources represent a remarkable degree of enterprise and activity in this lively little giant. In the last seven months 180 buildings have been erected, including hotels, churches, shops, stores, private dwellings, and railroad buildings. Some of these buildings are of large size and costly construction. There is an active demand for real estate, and building lots are selling freely in this wilderness of yesterday, at high cash prices. The streets are being graded, and the sidewalks laid, and Duluth is rapidly gathering into a focus a large population of hardy, industrious, enterprising people, who seem to be fully impressed with the certainty of a most prosperous future for the place. The inspiration of Duluth is the important railroad now building across the broad State of Minnesota, connecting its great inland sea with the Mississippi. This road, for the construction of which Minnesota is chiefly indebted to Philadelphia enterprise and capital, is being pushed to an early completion, the work being carried on from both ends with an energy that promises the most satisfactory results. From St. Paul eastward, seventy-eight miles will be completed by the 1st of January, at which time about fourteen miles of the eastern end will also be in running order.

It is interesting to watch the growth of a Western town, especially when, as in this case, it stands as the dial which marks the progress of some important internal improvement. The town and the railroad act and re-act upon each other, the building of the railroad bringing population and trade to the town, and the town supplying passengers and local traffic and general facilities to the road. In the case of Duluth, large calculations and preparations are being made for a great grain and lumber trade, and elevators, saw mills, and planing mills are being constructed on a large scale, while the mining and quarrying of the metallic and mineral products of the shores of Lake Superior are occupying a large share of the attention of the pioneers of Duluth. We shall note the future growth of this enterprising competitor for the great business of the West, hoping that it may realize all the promises that it is now so boldly and hopefully making. Duluth is, in an important sense, a colony of Philadelphia, and as such we shall feel a just pride in its success."

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Seven* ⅌ *Cent.* payable free of tax on demand.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Eight* ⅌ *Cent.*, payable free of tax, Feb. 1.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway Company have declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half* ⅌ *Cent.*, payable free of tax at the United States Trust Company, Feb. 1. The transfers close Jan. 15.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, writes a correspondent, commenced running regular passenger and freight trains on the Cedar Rapids division on the 16th of December last, since which time the business upon that section, twenty-five miles in length, has been very favorable, although traffic was much impeded by storms. In addition, fifty-five miles of road are now opened on the Burlington division, which show large and increasing earnings. This road is destined to control a large business and to be one of the most important trunk lines in the great West.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,571,194; amount marketed, $1,643,469.

The assessed value of Illinois property, real and personal, according to the annual report of the State Auditor of Public Accounts, is as follows:

Personal property.	Number.	Average value.	Assessed value.
Horses	874,237	$31 69	$27,702,942
Neat cattle	1,584,445	9 78	15,497,350
Mules and asses	88,016	36 55	3,217,789
Sheep	1,967,584	82	1,612,472
Hogs	2,036,594	1 93	3,929,832
Carriages and wagons	279,432	21 55	6,022,398
Clocks and watches	239,900	3 95	948,143
Pianos	11,940	77 12	920,843
Total	......	$189 39	$59,851,769
Goods and merchandise			$19,843,329
Bankers', brokers' and stock jobbers' property			196,489
Manufactured articles			1,912,403
Moneys and credits			17,400,485
Value of moneys invested in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, &c.			1,747,872
Value of shares in the capital stock of State and National Banks			3,794,445
Unenumerated property			18,385,708
Aggregate			$128,132,470
Deductions			3,744,187
Total assessed value of personal property			$124,388,283

Railroad property.	Average value.	Assessed value.
Lands (acres, 40,522)	......	$655,656
Town lots (No. 3,270)	......	1,202,260
Track (2,917 miles, 2,502 feet)	$2,660 56	7,762,073
Rolling stock	1,894 27	5,526,475
Other personal miscellaneous property	......	601,262
Total assessed value of railroad property		$15,847,726

Real estate—lands.	No. of acres.	Av. val. per acre.	Assessed value.
Improved lands	22,744,485	$5 91	$134,355,485
Improvements on lands		2 03	46,080,342
Total		7 94	$180,435,827
Unimproved lands	10,017,603	4 02	40,296,877
Total	32,762,088	6 74	$220,732,704
Improved town and city lots	$247,668	$182 42	$45,178,523
Improvements on town and city lots		199 86	49,499,484
Total		$382 28	$94,678,007
Unimproved town and city lots	296,318	85 09	25,213,012
Total	$543,986	$220 39	$119,891,019
Total assessed value of all taxable property, except Lawrence and Macoupin Counties			$489,859,732
Lawrence County received since making up the foregoing tables			1,758,645
Macoupin County received since making up the foregoing tables			7,336,200
Total			$498,954,577
Acres in cultivation—wheat			2,580,214
Acres in cultivation—corn			5,193,747
Acres in cultivation—other field products			1,820,538
Total acres in cultivation			8,608,599

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1870.

☞ OUR SALES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY having been more rapid than the preparation of the Bonds for issue, owing to the temporary illness of Mr. William E. Barron, one of the Trustees of the Mortgage, the supply of Bonds for delivery was exhausted about Jan. 1, since which time we have been unable to fill orders except by subscription for subsequent delivery.

The Bonds for the remainder of the Loan, amounting to $765,000, have now come to hand.

Of this amount, $270,000 have already been sold by subscription, leaving but $495,000 of the entire Loan of $2,735,000 now to be disposed of.

The rapidity with which nearly $2,500,000 of the Loan have been taken, during the short period since it was first introduced on the market, affords gratifying evidence of the favor with which it has been received, and the rank which it has assumed among first-class investments.

The balance of the Loan will be sold upon the orders first received, at the original price, viz., 90 and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Remittances reaching us after the closing of the Loan, or in excess of the amount of Bonds for sale, will be promptly returned, or otherwise invested, as the parties may direct.

The full market rates will be allowed for Government Securities, in exchange, as heretofore.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan. Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	10	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	325
Cotton, bales	3,770	Pork, bbls.	1,549
Copper, bbls.	42	Beef, pkgs.	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	177	Cutmeats, pkgs.	644
Eggs, bbls.	272	Grease, pkgs.	14
Flour, bbls.	5,822	Lard, pkgs.	680
Wheat, bushels	3,640	Stearine, pkgs.	144
Corn, bushels	2,976	Butter, pkgs.	2,589
Malt, bushels	1,[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	1,148
Oats, bushels	4,300	Oil Lard, pkgs.	25
Beans, bushels	118	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,440
Cornmeal, bags	3,500	Oil Cake, pkgs.	360
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	330	B. E. Peas, bags	37
Hops, bales	59	Peanuts, bags	609
Leather, sides	15,506	Tobacco, hhds.	31
Spirits Turp., bbls.	39	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	467
Tar, bbls.	70	Whisky, bbls.	726
Resin, bbls.	5,139	Wool, bales	72

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Ceres*, for Liverpool—79,222 gallons Refined Petroleum, 682 bbls. Residium, 290 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

By the bark *Volage*, for Sharpness Point—466 pieces Oak Timber, 17 pieces Black Walnut, 6 pieces Ash Timber, 23,540 Staves.

By the bark *Vinis*, for Malaga—73,316 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—330,618 lbs. Bacon, 10 bbls. Hair Restorer, 2,207 bales Cotton, 10 bbls. Cotton Seed Oil, 18 bbls. Tongues, 42 tierces Beef, 5 casks Bark, 30 cases Rubber, 75 bales Sisal Grass, 16 bales Cochineal, 2 bales Silk Worsted, 3,000 lbs. Ham, 20 bbls. Clay, 128 bales Hops, 24,079 bushels Wheat, 10 boxes Clocks, 150 bales Mahogany Fibre, 8 cases Sewing Machines, 30 tons Logwood.

ASHES—Continue inactive, but steady, at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been lightly dealt in at 37c.@39c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been rather more inquiry for seasonable work, the offerings of which have been moderate within our range: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 25@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request and steady, including Common Hard at $8@$10, Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ⅌ thousand, showing a steady market.

CANDLES—Continue very dull, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.; Patent Sperm, 55c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Is in request at $2 for Rosendale ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate request for the season, and Domestic has been quoted weak in price, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12, Newcastle Gas at $9 50 and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $6@$8 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COFFEE—Holders have been very firm in their views, and the offerings of desirable lots have been on a reduced scale, but the dealings to-day have been unimportant. We quote: Java at 21¼c.@22¼c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@20c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@19½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been less active since our last; the offerings have been moderate; prices opened rather stronger, but closed with less buoyancy; sales have been reported since our last of 3,592 bales, (of which 694 bales were to arrive,) including 1,677 bales for shipment, 813 bales to spinners, 702 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit; also 1,250 bales for forward delivery, including 250 bales, basis Low Middling, for January, 24⅝c.; 200 bales do., for February, 24¾c.; 100 bales do., for March, 25⅛c.; 300 bales do., for April, 25⅜c.; 200 bales do., for May, 25⅝c.; 200 bales do., for June, 26c.; 100 bales do., free on board, at New-Orleans, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	24
Good Ordinary	24	24¼	24⅜	24½
Low Middling	24⅝	24¾	24⅞	25
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25½	25¾
Good Middling	25¾	26¼	26⅜	26½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,659
Receipts last week	34,353
Receipts the preceding week	25,407
Receipts since Sept. 1	371,184
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	632,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	2,207
Exports since Sept. 1	162,574
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	331,856
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	52,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—There has been rather more movement in the leading articles, but at irregular and generally easier rates.

FEATHERS—Live Geese continue in light demand at 85c.@95c. ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request at about former rates.

FISH—The inquiry has been limited at irregular prices, including Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $25 50@$28 75; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 37½c.@40c. for Scale, and 27c.@30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A further decline has been noted in prices of State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been fair, while the demand has been on a limited scale, the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,650 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 40@$4 80, very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 40; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 40@$5 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 05@$5 50, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 40@$4 80
Extra State	5 00@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	4 85@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 05@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 55@ 7 50
Extra Genessee	6 00@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 50

Southern Flour continues inactive and heavy; sales are reported, since our last, of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 90 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $5 90@$10 for Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and weak at $4 15@$5 25 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive and heavy, at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very quiet at $2 80@$3 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been less animation in this line, owing partly to the reduced offerings of the leading articles and the advanced prices claimed by holders. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 35@$4 45, currency, and $3 60@$3 65, gold; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 40@$3 60, currency, ⅌ box; Currants at 11c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.; Almonds, 25c.@27c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 13½c.@14c.; Leghorn Citron, 36½c.@37c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has again fallen off in price 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, on a liberal offering of most descriptions, and a moderately active inquiry, mainly for export, though in part for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 33@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to prime, at $1 18@$1 25½, with small lots of choice and extra choice Amber at $1 26@$1 30; No. 1 Spring at $1 19, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 13½@$1 15½, in store and delivered; No. 3, part at $1 05@$1 08; White Genesee at $1 50; Red and Amber State at $1 26@$1 30; Amber Tennessee at $1 40; White California on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less active and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, in lots, at $1 04@$1 04½ for Old Mixed Western, in store, and $1 06¾@$1 06¾, chiefly at $1 06¾ delivered; 80c.@90c. for New $1 08, for Yellow, and 90c.@$1 03 for White do.; 93c.@$1 06 for Yellow, and 90c.@$1 03 for White Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1@$1 05 for Western and Jersey; $1 06@$1 10 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,100 bushels. Barley continues quiet and depressed; sales have been quoted since our last of 4,300 bushels, including two-rowed State at $1@$1 03; four-rowed do., $1 06@$1 10, and Canada West on private terms, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been less active, and quoted heavy at from $1@$1 20, ⅌ bushel; sales, 4,700 bushels. Oats have been pressed for sale at lower and irregular prices. The demand has been somewhat brisker at the reduced figures; sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels, in lots, at 56c.@60c., chiefly 58c.@58½c., for mixed Western; 60c.@62c. for State; 55c.@58c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 24,079 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted steady, but have been inactive. We quote at 16½c.@18c. for Bags, and 20¼c.@21¼c. for Bagging.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is very quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull since our last, at unaltered prices. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed, ⅌ ton; $250@$270, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5½c., gold; Manila, 14c.@14¼c., gold; Sisal, 11c.@11½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅜c.@4c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Business has been on a moderate scale, and prices have been maintained. We quote: Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@23¼c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@22¼c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, selected; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@23 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Port au Platt, 16@18 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run. Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20c.@21½c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@20c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 19c.@21c., currency. *Dry Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 26@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12¼c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@80 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 10½c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10½c.@11c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11¼c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 39½c.@40½c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@33c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold.

HONEY—Cuba has been scarce and quiet at from 80c.@85c., gold, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Have been in rather more demand, including New-York at 12c.@23c.; Eastern at 16c.@22c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@5c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 59 bales; exports, 128 bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "We are just able to report a little firmer tone to the market, without noting any improvement in prices. Brewers have been taking hold more freely, though they still exhibit considerable reluctance in paying the prices asked. There has been quite a free movement in old Hops this week for export. This class of goods is expected to do better soon, as an improvement is experienced in New. Fine grades are held very firmly. A very large proportion of the stock of 16,000 bales now held in this market is of inferior quality. The following figures show the heavy decrease in the weekly receipts of this market since Dec. 3: Receipts of week ending Dec. 3, 3,105 bales; receipts of week ending Dec. 10, 4,942 bales; receipts of week ending Dec. 17, 2,791 bales; receipts of week ending Dec. 24, 2,097 bales; receipts of week ending Dec. 31, 1,623 bales; receipts of week ending Jan. 7, 1,294 bales; receipts of week ending Jan. 14, 603 bales. Advices by cable and mail from London report continued dullness. Receipts of the week, 603 bales; total receipts of the season, 80,847 bales; export clearances last week, 1,177 bales; total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 41,849 bales. The shipments to England from New-York so far this season are 23,214 bales in excess of that of the corresponding season of 1868 and 1869."

LATHS—Eastern have been slow of sale at $2 50 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—There has been a fair trade reported in Hemlock tannages, and a light business in other kinds within our range: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ⅌ lb. The day's receipts have been 16,506 Sides.

LIME—Rockland has been rather sparingly dealt in at $1 50 Common, and $2 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Trade has been moderate in this line, but no important changes have been reported in prices. Of the Lumber trade of Albany the *Argus* gives the following statistics: "The official statement of the receipts of Lumber show a slight increase in the receipts of 1869 over those of 1868. We give the figures showing the receipts for a few years:"

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1864	255,418,200	24,600	314,950	86,790,000
1865	258,998,400	24,048	126,150	25,046,000
1866	343,508,100	39,594	260,619	27,908,700
1867	382,884,000	26,880	62,705	31,460,300
1868	427,007,000	27,069	66,700	28,145,800
1869	444,474,896	32,166	5,000	8,804,400

The following table shows the receipts by the canals at tide water for the same years:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1864	495,287,400	30,832	4,121,110	286,250,000
1865	492,535,200	34,068	3,722,500	224,274,000
1866	641,555,400	54,523	4,084,900	290,080,000
1867	675,055,820	44,400	3,369,800	273,889,600
1868	736,665,600	51,616	2,417,700	308,240,000
1869	768,607,609	38,723	3,151,700	166,492,400

The value of the receipts at Albany and tide water is given in the following figures:

	Albany.		Tide water.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Boards and Scantling	$13,112,910	$12,445,300	$22,099,620	$21,520,732
Shingles	185,345	126,664	258,254	184,892
Timber	22,345	2,000	346,182	1,260,669
Staves	190,021	61,631	2,157,684	1,165,448

METALS—Copper has been quite sparingly sought after at drooping rates. Iron has been offered pretty freely and has been weak in price, yet has been in limited request. Lead has been dull and somewhat nominal. Spelter has been in some demand, and 25 tons Silesian have been taken at $6 12½, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs. Tin has been quite moderately inquired for at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 5 tons refined English at 31½c., gold; 100 slabs Straits at 31c., gold, ⅌ lb., and 1,000 slabs I. C. Charcoal Plates at $8 25, gold ⅌ box; Zinc has been inactive. We quote: Ingot Copper at 21½c.@21¾c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $34 50@$35; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $33@$34; American Forge, $32@$33; Scotch Pig, $31 50@$34; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 20@$6 75, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 12@$6 25, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $6 50@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31c.@31¼c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 32½c.@33c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 29¾c.@30c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 37½; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8@$8 25; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8, in gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet for all kinds, yet prices have not varied much. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	35c.@50c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a very moderate call for Resin on the basis of $2 12½@$2 15 for Strained ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 5,139 bbls.; exports, — bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand on the basis of 45c.@45½c. for merchantable lots ⅌ gallon; receipts 39 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominally $3 50@$3 75; Resin, $2 12½@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 35@$2 80; Pitch, $2 40@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—All kinds have been in limited request within our range; Crude Whale at 72½c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 97½c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@83c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 42½. Menhaden at 67c.; Spermaceti at 40½c.@41c.; Extra Refined Seal, $1 02@$1 02½ ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business in all kinds of Oil has been very dull, to-day, and prices have shown less buoyancy. There has been very little call from home consumers, or from export buyers. The speculative demand has been spiritless. Crude has attracted less attention, on the basis of 16½c.@16¾c., in bulk, for early delivery; 20½c.@21c. in shipping order, here; and 19¼c.@20c. in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here. At Philadelphia 880 bbls. arrived, making the week's receipts there 3,970 bbls. Refined Oil has been in slack request for all purposes on the basis of 31c. for Standard White, for early delivery here; 27c. for Standard White in bulk, with sales reported of equal to 500 bbls.; 30½c.@30¾c., for do., at Philadelphia, January delivery, with sales reported of 850 bbls. The receipts of Refined here were 325 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,600 bbls., making the week's receipts there 9,255 bbls. The export clearances have been 79,222 gallons. Standard White, in cases, has been in moderate demand at 36½c.@38c., with sales reported of 500 cases at 37½c.; Prime White, 37½c.@39c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quoted firm at 10c., in bbls., with sales of 1,100 bbls., and 16½c.@17½c., as extremes, in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered less freely, and has been in moderate request at somewhat stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 bbls., in lots, at $27 50@$27 75 for Old Western Mess; $27 25@$27 75, chiefly $27 50, for New Mess; $26 for City Prime Mess; $24 for inferior Western do.; $27@$27 25 for Thin Mess, and $25 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller's option, including January at $27 50, February at $27 25, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been more sought after, at from 11½c.@12½c. for very inferior to strictly choice Western; and 12c.@12½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are at drooping rates; sales have been confined to 170 pkgs. at 11c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 14c. for Dry-salted Bellies, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at unchanged rates; sales 200 boxes, including Cumberland, part at 13½c.@14c. Short Rib at 14¼c.@14⅝c., and Long Clear at 14⅛c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in rather more demand at somewhat stronger rates; sales have been reported of 530 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15½c.@17c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16⅛c.@16⅝c. for City, and 16½c.@16¾c. for good to strictly prime Steam; also 100 cases choice City, (Colgate's) in caddies, at 19½c.; and 750 tierces prime Western, Steam, including for February at 16⅛c., seller's option, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $10@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra do., and $4@$10 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl.; sales 220 bbls. Tierce Beef is in request, including New Prime Mess, at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales 180 tierces. Beef Hams are inquired for at $31 50@$33 50 for New, ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in pretty fair request, including State, Common to Prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 45c.@48c., and Western, ordinary to Prime, 20c.@32c. ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,589 pkgs. Cheese is in moderate demand at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts to-day were 1,480 boxes.

RICE—Has been in demand and quoted steady; Carolina, $6 50@$7 37½; Rangoon, $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been sparingly sought after at drooping rates, including Turk's Island, 40c.; Cadiz, 40c.@41c., ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 50@$1 55; Liverpool Fine at $2 30@$2 60, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 45c.@48c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 25; Marshall & Worthington's do., $2 40@$2 50; Higgins' do., $2 65@$2 75; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 25@$2 30; Liverpool Ground, $1 60 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 11c.@11¼c. for Crude, and 15¼c.@15½c. for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate call for Calcutta Linseed at about steady prices. Other articles have been inactive. We quote: Clover at 13¼c.@14c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $4@$4 25, currency; Calcutta and Bombay Linseed at $2 17½@$2 22½, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been inactive at about former quotations: Guatemala Deer, 49c.@50½c.; Panama, &c., 45c.@49c.; Truxillo, &c., 43½c.@44c.; Nicaragua, 41c.@41½c.; Para, Maranham, &c., 49c.@50c.; Sisal, 47c.@47½c.; Campeachy and Tabasco, 46½c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@43c.; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 37½c.@38c.; Angostura, 31c., gold; Matamoras, 37c.@40c., currency. San Luis, Zacatecas, Saltillo and Monterey Goat, 220@275 lbs., 52½c.@56c. San Luis, Zacatecas, Saltillo and Monterey, 190@210 lbs., 47½c.@52c.; Vera Cruz or Puebla, 210@250 lbs., 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz or Puebla, average ⅌ 100 skins, 170@200 lbs., 45c.@50c., gold; other Mexican and Texas, 140@175 lbs., 40c.@50c.; other Mexican and Texas, 100@135 lbs., 30c.@38c.; Curacoa, 170@200 lbs., 47c.@48c.; Curacoa, 100@160 lbs., 30c.@45c.; Payta, 160@200 lbs., 43c.@47c.; Buenos Ayres, 145@160 lbs., 45c.@50c.; Buenos Ayres, 90@140 lbs.; Cape, 310@400 lbs., 42½c.@45c.; Cape, 220@300 lbs., 30c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—Has been lightly dealt in, including Castile at 12½c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9½c., and No. 1 at 7c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Mace at $1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@$1 05; Cassia at 42½c.@43½c.; Cloves at 28c.; Pepper at 25c.@25½c.; Pimento at 18c.@18¼c.; Ginger at 11½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate movement in raw, at yielding prices, though the offerings have not been remarkably extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,075 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10c.@11¼c., chiefly 10¼c.@10¾c., and 130 boxes Havana, 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c.; very good to choice do. at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11c.@12½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. We further quote Box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 10c.@10½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 11½c.@12¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 12½c.@13¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 13¾c.@14½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 13¾c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. And bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 10c.@11c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand, ranging from 13¼c.@14½c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 93,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@10¼c., the latter for Prime City; also 50,000 lbs. Stearine, part to arrive, at 15¾c.@16¾c., and 10,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather more sought after, especially desirable lots of Blacks, holders of which have exhibited more confidence. Jobbing prices have been quoted thus: Green—Common to fair Hyson, 75c.@90c.; good to fine do., 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Young Hyson, 79c.@80c.; good to fine do., 85c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 35@$1 70; common to fair Imperial, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 30@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 62c.@68c.; good to fine, 70c.@80c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 30; common to fair Oolong, 65c.@70c.; good to fine do., 75c.@$1; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 25@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—A rather livelier business has been noted in this line at steady rates; sales 220 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@13c.; 170 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 20c.@50c.; 400 cases Ohio at 20c.; 150 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 08, currency, and 40 bales II Yara on private terms. We quote *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8¼c.@8½c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10¾c.@11¾c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@13¾c.; Selections, 13c.@15c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrapping lots, 25c.@35c.; Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@55c. *Havana Tobacco* thus: Common, 86c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I Cut, 75c.@80c.; II Cut, $1 02½@$1 10; Average Lots, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in very limited request at reduced and irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 325 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1 01 ⅌ gallon. The receipts have been 726 bbls.

WOOL—The demand for most descriptions has been very moderate, and has been quite promptly met by holders at about previous figures.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ Blood Fleece Common and ¼ Blood Fleece	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	67@68
Extra and XX Fleece	48@52
½ and ¾ Blood Fleece Common and ¼ Blood Fleece	48@49
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	40@46
½ and ¾ Blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	44@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	30@35
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common Fleece	20@23
Common Fleece, burry	16@20
Santa Fé.	
Washed White Fleece	31@34
Unwashed White Fleece	24@28
Black Fleece	20@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@30
Spring Clip, A 1	26@28
Spring Clip, A 2	25@28
Spring Clip, B	18@20
Spring Clip, S	18@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	20@23
Fall and Clip Lambs, B	17@20
Fall and Clip Lambs, S	
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@38
Pulled, super	30@35
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	40@44
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	30@40
Western Limed Pulled	
Southern Limed Pulled	
Tub-washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—Shipowners have been generally rather firmer in their views, but the offerings have been quite moderate, and business has been without activity. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 600 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 300 bales Hops at ½d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 450 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 300 tierces Beef at 3s. ⅌ tierce; 450 boxes Bacon at 27s., and 75 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1870.

At Weehawken market, this morning, there was no trade. The fresh-arrived Cattle were 22 head of horned, poor grades, and 3 calves. Gross arrivals at Weehawken market, for week ending Jan. 14, 1870, 1,075 head of horned cattle, 3 calves, arrived in 60 cars per Erie Railroad.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

T. KIRBY sold 33 Canada Sheep, weight 2,490 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 219 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,871 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 60 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,810 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 174 Sheep, weight 13,930 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 9,580 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. REID & MAGRAW sold 199 Sheep, weight 15,530 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 72 Sheep, weight 6,800 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 127 Sheep, weight 9,240 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. Market slow; closed dull for trade.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 195 Sheep, weight 14,964 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight 16,530 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 16,280 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. Market same as yesterday and Wednesday; no advance in grades or prices.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

ASHBURY & LEECH sold, on yesterday, 118 Hogs, weight 23,540 lbs., at 9¾c. ⅌ lb. These were good Ohios. METCALF & GIBBS sold yesterday, on private sale, 1,300 Hogs at various rates, from 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb. No sales to-day. No fresh arrivals.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—20.

The minutes of the meeting held January ten were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to have Fifty-fourth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

That Patrick McCabe be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Robert Boland, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To permit Tiffany & Company to construct vaults on the south side of Broadway, corner of Fifteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolution to appoint Frank Daulte a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Benjamin Todd, resigned.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions to pave Eighteenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks on both sides of Twentieth-street, from Avenue A to East River; to lay crosswalks on First and Second avenues, to each of the intersections of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth, and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—20.

Resolutions, To build receiving basin and culvert at northwest corner of Mott and Prince streets; to appoint Peter A. Waddy a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of George W. Mott, resigned; to procure badges and staves of office for the Common Council; to donate one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents to St. Columba's Church, to pay taxes and assessments; to compensate J. R. Fellows for expenses incurred and services rendered in the suit of Culkin *vs.* McVeaney.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—19.

Resolution to appoint the Irish Tribune a corporation paper.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, Fay, Shelley—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Gibney, McDonald—2.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS CHOP HOUSE AND Lunch Room, located in the best business part, down town, for sale.—Any gentleman wishing a genuine and profitable investment should embrace this opportunity; all the purchase money can soon be made; no cash required; bond and mortgage, or any good security will be taken. Apply to J. PRENTICE, No. 184 Broadway.

BOOK STORE FOR SALE—A LONG established retail book store in one of the best locations in the City and doing a first-class business. None but responsible parties will be treated with. Communications strictly confidential. Address B. G. C., Box 119 HERALD OFFICE.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY AND UNexpired lease of the Bristol Felt Mill, at private sale. Apply to S. H. CONKLING, No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
BUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, and Mrs. Bradshaw.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox and Studley, and Mrs. Longmore and Mrs. Vernon.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
ELVINA, SPITALFIELDS WEAVER, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Lingard and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TOM AND JERRY, JOAN OF ARC, VILLAGE BARBER, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—WITHOUT A NAME. Evening—IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

HALL Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Messrs. Ole Bull, Levy, Thatcher, Beckett, Mora and others.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Paris is reported as tranquil, with no further apprehensions of an outbreak. The troops collected from the garrisons in the vicinity have been ordered back to their posts ....Grego and the other conspirators against the life of Napoleon, who were tried and sentenced to transportation in 1864, are, it is said, to be included in the general amnesty of political offenders....The London *Times* of yesterday, in an article on affairs in France, thinks it "impossible to exaggerate the danger of the situation at Paris"....The London *Morning Post* regards the proposed transcontinental railway as a project which will prevent the annexation of British Columbia to this country....In a private letter received at Brussels from Rome it is stated "that the Pope is chagrined at the drift of the Ecumenical Council, and that he will dissolve that body before Midsummer."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced for the establishment of the letter carrier system in every city of 5,000 inhabitants. A long discussion ensued upon the resolution in regard to the San Francisco whisky seizures, and the subject was finally disposed of by a motion to take up the Virginia bill, which was agreed to, and the debate resumed from the day before. An amendment to Mr. Edmunds' amendment, providing that before any member takes his seat in the Legislature of the State, or an officer enters upon his duties, he shall subscribe to the oath prescribed in the amendment, was modified and agreed to. Mr. Edmunds' amendment as amended was then agreed to by a vote of 45 to 13. Several amendments were made and rejected and a recess taken until evening. At the evening session the House bill as passed was received and read informally. Mr. Trumbull proposed to substitute it for the measure before the Senate, but no action was taken, and the general debate was resumed and continued to 10:30 P. M., when the Senate adjourned until Monday, with an understanding that a vote should be taken on the bill on that day at 4 o'clock, without debate.

In the House the entire session was taken up with the discussion in regard to the admission of Virginia, which resulted at 5 P. M. in the passage by a majority of three of Mr. Bingham's amendment, which provides for the unconditional admission of the State, as a substitute for the bill. The bill was then passed by a vote of 143 to 49. After the vote the House at 5:20 P. M. adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, the annual report of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was received and ordered printed. Among the bills introduced were the following: To punish homicide by the careless handling of firearms; to amend the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company's charter; to regulate the storage and sale of petroleum in cities and villages; to amend the act for governing the City of New-York; to amend the Banking act, and to organize the General Terms of the Supreme Court in accordance with the new Judiciary article of the amended Constitution. A resolution to investigate the apparent annual increasing expenditures of the State Prisons, and systematize them, was tabled. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening. The Assembly was not in session.

GENERAL.

The removal of the national capital to St. Louis, Mo., was advocated at a great meeting in that city on Thursday night. A resolution was adopted opening a correspondence with the Governors of all the States, requesting them to urge their local Legislatures to memorialize Congress in favor of the measure.

On Wednesday night, as three robbers were attempting to enter the residence of Mr. M. Smith, who lives a few miles from Louisville, Ky., they were fired upon by Mr. Smith. One was killed and a second fatally wounded. The third attacked Mrs. Smith, breaking her arm, and also badly wounding a child. They are supposed to have followed Mr. Smith from Cincinnati, Ohio, from which city he had just returned with a large amount of money.

The Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats of the ten districts of the United States met at Washington yesterday. All the districts but No. 10 (New-Orleans) were represented. Alfred Guthrie, of Chicago, was elected President. The Convention was engaged yesterday, in drafting a bill to be presented to Congress for the modification of the laws regulating the construction and management of steamers.

The Fifteenth Amendment was ratified yesterday in the Ohio State Senate by a vote of 19 to 18; and on Thursday in the Kansas Senate.

Mrs. Mary Ann Kirns, recovered, in the Supreme Court at Hudson, this State, yesterday, $3,500 damages from her father, Henry G. Becker, in a suit for slander.

Yesterday morning, Keating's planing mill, at Boston, Mass., was destroyed by fire, and at St. Louis, the planing mill and box factory of Warehide, Sacheman & Co., and the sash and door factory of Nabor & Sterling, were burned. Loss in each case, $30,000.

The bark *Silver Star*, from Australia, and the ship *North Star*, from Hong Kong, China, both supposed to have been lost, have arrived at San Francisco, Cal.

Five hundred feet of the Sutro Tunnel, in Nevada, have been already completed.

It is reported that Deery refuses to accept Dion's challenge to play billiards for a wager, on the ground that he is liable to be called out at any time to play the match game for the championship with Rudolph, of Chicago.

The Jewish citizens of San Francisco are about to erect in that city an orphans' asylum and home for the aged and infirm.

John W. Proctor, a dry goods merchant, of Philadelphia, Penn., is reported to have absconded with $30,000 in money, leaving liabilities to the amount of $123,000.

In the Maine Legislature yesterday appropriate action was taken on the death of the late Senator Fessenden. An adjournment was taken in respect to his memory.

A committee of three from the Susquehanna, Jersey City and Buffalo shops waited upon Jay Gould to-day, and asked to be reinstated in the service of the Company, at the same time proposing an adjustment of the difficulties between the men of the Jersey City shop and the Company. Mr. Gould is said to have replied, that as the disaffected men had been paid off and new men engaged, no concession could be made. The Committee then called upon R. L. D. Rucker, the Superintendent of the line, but he informed them that Mr. Gould's decision was final.

Several sentences were imposed on criminals by Judge Bedford, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, one being passed on a notorious false pretender named Bogart, aged 70 years.

The examination of William Leith, the rubber broker, and of Wm. F. Veltman, the ex-clerk of the Fourth National Bank, jointly charged with defrauding the bank of $7,000 by means of false entries, has been fixed for next Monday by Commissioner Shields. Robert Copeland, the alleged ringleader in the conspiracy, has not yet been arrested.

The Melting Pot for Family Estates.

It used to be thought a peculiarity of a benighted and down-trodden people that a suit could be taken into Court and kept there until all the money involved in it had been utterly swallowed up. But lawyers are providentially gifted with the same instincts all the world over. The art of "nursing" a good fat cause is now as well understood here as it is among people who have been familiar with it for generations past. We may some day have a case not unworthy to be put by the side of Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce, although not quite of the same kind. Few of the legal profession are likely to get themselves into trouble for taking too small a fee, as an English brother of theirs once did. But it is upon record that when the latter proved that he had taken every coin his client had in his pockets, he was pardoned the slight irregularity of which he had been guilty. We do not presume to record it to the discredit of the profession that the principle of "holding on till nothing is left" grows fast in favor, but a recent example of the fact is worth recalling.

The point in dispute was as to the right of administering an estate worth $26,000. The exact particulars of the struggle seem to be in exclusive possession of the half-dozen persons interested in the suit, but it is enough for our present purpose to know that the plaintiff was a widow contending for her husband's property. The first thing to be done was to employ that friend of the human species, the attorney. It is one of the many amiable peculiarities of this beneficent being that he cannot bear to be long without the companionship of a printer. A lawyer will eat a big hole in any cake, unassisted; but get a printer loose with him and nothing but the dish is likely to be left for the next comer. Of course, no unfair means are employed. Every charge will bear the strictest examination. It is simply a misfortune that no moderate estate is capable of withstanding the inroads of a lawyer and a printer. The latter without the former is harmless enough—but couple them together, and they will stick faster than limpets to a rock, or barnacles to a ship's bottom.

So it happened with the "Christy" estate. First the lawyer dipped his hand in the lucky bag, and then the printer. By way of making a pleasant little change, the printer then took his turn first, and the lawyer followed. The silver and gold pulled out by the attorney were always "on account" merely; for this estate possessed the qualities of the preverbial household joint—you could "cut and come again." We say once more that it was all quite fair. The attorney did what was right, and printers never do otherwise. But somehow the estate melted away little by little. It is a thousand pities that it could not last forever, or that Christy, deceased, could not come back and replenish it occasionally. Lawyer, four hundred dollars; printer, four hundred and eighty-nine fifty-five cents. The superiority of the printer may be observed in the extreme accuracy of his charge. So the two friends of the family went on cutting slices off the Christy property, while the Surrogate looked on as umpire. By-and-by two other men appeared, vocation not stated, and walked off with five thousand dollars between them. At last there remained only $3,510 07 to be divided, and it seemed very likely that the odd seven cents would be turned over to the plaintiff as her share of the spoils. But, strange to say, she is likely to get about one-eighth of the sum left behind him by the late Mr. Christy, and with this "widow's mite" she will be able to pass her declining years in peace and comfort.

Some people may think that it would be very desirable to render proceedings in the Surrogate's Court a little less expensive. They may think it very hard for a poor woman to lose twenty-three thousand dollars in the attempt to save twenty-six thousand. But there must be rule and method in affairs of this kind, and to get a case with "money in it" settled quickly would be an extravagance as unpardonable as that of the English young lawyer who had two Chancery suits handed over to him by his father as his patrimony, and who had the base ingratitude to get them "arranged" immediately—thus bringing an affectionate parent's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Never let a client go while he has a decent coat to his back—that is the way to succeed in business. The widow, in this case, retires with only a few dollars; but then she has acquired experience, and must be much struck with the beauties of the legal system. In her dreams she will see visions of a glorified Surrogate watching over all that are needy and oppressed; and we only trust that she will not be disturbed by nightmares of gigantic lawyers and printers "bolting" all her wordly possessions between them.

"Where the Shoe Pinches."

Every "family man" will appreciate the very considerable item which appears in his annual expenses for shoes and boots. These articles, which used to be so remarkably cheap in the United States, have become peculiarly dear, and the amount of money which is laid out every year, especially by the poor, to cover little feet, is something alarming to those who are in earnest to save their hard earnings.

When we come to explore the reasons of this increase of expense in our "foot gear," we do not discover that they are to be found in our inferior machinery, as compared with other countries, or any deficiency of skill or poorness of labor. On the contrary, the most intelligent and efficient mechanics of the country—the shoemakers of Massachusetts—are especially employed in this industry. It is generally admitted that we have the best machinery for this product to be found anywhere in the world. Our "splitting machines," which are such a saving of labor and material, were till recently almost unknown in England. Our tanning materials, owing to the immense forests of this country, are from one-fifth to one-seventh cheaper than in Great Britain. And yet, with all these advantages, and the prestige of a quarter of a century of success in this manufacture, we cannot now compete with foreign countries in shoe and boot making, and our former large exports to the British Provinces, to Central and Southern America, Australia and the West Indies have dwindled down to the small value of $475,000 in 1869. But worse than this, we cannot supply our own people cheaply, and every one is paying enormously for this manufacture, while the laborers in it do not prosper.

The cause is the old burden—*Taxation*. It can be demonstrated by an examination of the various elements that enter into the composition of this manufacture, that the whole nation pays a tax of seven and one-half per cent. on the aggregate cost of all the boots and shoes manufactured for men and boys, and as much more on all manufactured for women and girls. A *Tribune* economist will at once pooh-pooh this tax, and show that each individual only pays from fourteen to forty cents on every pair of shoes as a tax to his Government. But the whole value of this trade is estimated by Commissioner Wells, on the best authority, at $228,250,000, and this petty tax will reach the very respectable sum of more than $15,000,000, or some two and a half per cent on the whole annual savings of the nation. Is it any wonder that "the poor grow poorer" under such taxation?

This is not all. There are produced through the country some 47,000,000 pairs of women's and children's shoes per annum. Of these, about 15,000,000 pairs, which are worn by poor as well as rich, are made up in part of woolen materials, called "lasting" and "serge." The import of these materials is estimated in value at $3,480,000. The duties on them amount, in currency, to some $1,542,000, which increased price is paid by the women, poor and rich, of the country,—for what? Not certainly for "protection," for there are only one or two small factories in Massachusetts, with a few hands, that produce them. Not for revenue, for this small amount could be easily spared. As Mr. Wells rather dryly puts it, "The Government, to all intents and purposes, in addition to all its other business, has become a partner in the lasting and serge business, and runs one or two small establishments at an expense to the people of $1,500,000 per annum—a sum greater than is at present annually required to defray the expenditures of the whole foreign intercourse of the country!"

But even this is not all the burden on this industry. Our readers are familiar with a very convenient element in light shoes' "elastics," or a rubber webbing. For some inscrutable reason this innocent material is heavily taxed from thirty-five to sixty per cent. *ad valorem*. The result is a tax of *five cents* on every pair of shoes with elastic sides; and the further consequence that the cheap American gaiter which used to be exported so much to the southern portion of our continent, is now left at home.

These enormous burdens on a single industrial branch have not benefited the workmen in it. These get lower wages and find less work in the year often than before the laying of the tariff. The taxes eat out the means of every individual. What, then, is their object? Is it for revenue? But they fail in this. Thus the value of the whole product of leather in the United States for 1868 was about $124,000,000. The duties imposed on all the materials which entered into its composition raised its cost from eight to ten per cent., or to some $10,000,000 for the whole people. The receipts of the Treasury from duties on undressed hides and skins, animal oils and tanning material, were not more than $9,500,000. So that each one of our readers in any way using or purchasing leather paid a useless tax of $7 50 for every $9 50 he paid into the Treasury. Are these duties, then, for "protection?" But our cattle have never produced more than seventy per cent. of the hides we require, and before the war we always exported tanned leather, even to England. Our advantages for the business are such that our tanners never needed protection. The great expense in manufacturing leather is not labor, but material and machinery, and in these we were beyond competition. At this time the very unpleasant spectacle is seen of hides and skins imported from South America to New-York, carried across this country in bond, tanned in Canada, and then exported to England. So much for the effects of inconsiderate taxation on one important branch of industry.

Reduction of the Army.

Promptly on its reassembling, Congress has taken up the question of another reduction of the army. The problem presented is the difficult one of diminishing numbers without impairing efficiency; or that of steering between the Scylla and Charybdis of crippling on the one hand and crowding on the other. Retrenchment of expenses is the clear demand of the hour; but wise legislation will not push the process beyond the military needs of the country.

The two main bills in the House on this question are the War Department's measure and General Logan's modification; the leading bill in the Senate is Senator Wilson's in reference to officers awaiting orders. It is a gratifying omen that thus far the various measures introduced are not so widely opposed as those of last Winter—as the bills, for example, of Generals Garfield and Butler. Speaking by way of general criticism, or, rather, description, the army projects of Messrs. Logan, Butler, Schenck, Windom, and Congressmen of that school have been, in years past, marked by a peculiar prejudice against the Military Academy, which, of course, is to be taken into account in reviewing their schemes. On the other hand the measures originated at the War Department look commonly at the official estimate of the needs of the service, rather than the poverty of the Treasury,—at the force we ought to have under any circumstances rather than at the force we can afford to have under the present financial exigencies of the country.

But General Grant's public interest is larger than his military interest; his Administration, pledged to economy, is fulfilling its pledges; and his singular felicity in reducing military expenses, as shown during his brief occupancy of the War Office, now comes in play in this effort to keep down the cost of the army. Perhaps this is one source of the comparative harmony of view existing at the present time. That is to say, the President, the General of the Army, the War Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, the head of the Indian Bureau, the five Division Commanders, and all the department and district commanders, are agreed regarding what can and what cannot be afforded in the matter of army economy.

However, there are certain grave differences between the bills of Generals Sherman, Logan and Wilson. The former—for the General-in-Chief is the reputed author of the Headquarters bill just laid before the Military Committee of the House—provides, we believe, for the absorption of some of the officers now doing nothing and on "awaiting orders" pay, by adding two companies to each infantry regiment, thereby giving to the regiments in this arm the same organization, in this respect, as the cavalry and artillery have. The effect would be to furnish each regiment in the three arms with the same number of officers, and to provide employment for something above 200 officers among those now awaiting orders.

We do not regard this feature of the Headquarters or War Department bill as one likely to be sanctioned by Congress. It will be urged, and with truth, that its effect is simply to increase the army by so many extra companies, and that, however desirable such an increase may be on general grounds, this is not the time, nor are Congress and the people in the mood, to authorize any increase in the military establishment. Decrease, not increase, is the watchword of the hour; economy, not enlargement, the army policy of Congress. Now, in the Department reports, and in the division reports, which accompanied the late report of General Belknap, and even in the report of General Sherman himself, there was no call for an increase of the army. On the contrary, while all these reports took strong and convincing ground in favor of maintaining the present strength of rank and file, leaving all reductions to be made among officers, they showed that the work of the army at the South, among the Indians, on the Pacific, in Alaska, and among the coastwise garrisons of the Atlantic and the Gulf, was well performed. With peace now prevalent, thanks to the temperate policy of the Administration, both at the South and on the Plains, and our English and Spanish outlook by no means stormy, there surely need be no increase of the military force. If it be said that these accretions to the infantry force only provide places for officers already in employ, it may properly be answered that we must not create places which are not needed, and that the true remedy is to relieve from service.

This consideration brings us then to the second leading problem, namely, what to do with the officers awaiting orders. It seems probable that, if arrangements could be made for filling all vacancies where military or semi-military Governmental work is needed, there would be fewer cases to consider under this head than there are now. But we may take it for granted that this matter has been carefully reviewed by the hundreds of officers interested in it; and as no suggestion of this sort is made by General Sherman, but, on the contrary, the War Department finds it necessary to suggest organizing new companies, it only remains to see how best to muster out the surplus officers.

In this delicate matter, there is opportunity to proceed with moderation and generosity, or with great injustice. We assume that the reduction itself must in some way be made. Even with the new companies just spoken of, there would still remain a great number of surplus officers to be mustered out, and hence this is the key to the whole question. We shall prefer to examine and compare the bills as reported before criticising in detail. But, meanwhile, we may say that Mr. Wilson's Senate bill commends itself by its liberality and justice. That bill consists mainly of three sections. Of these the first provides simply for the acceptance of voluntary resignations from the infantry under the terms of the bill. The second section prescribes those terms. The third makes provision for compulsory mustering out, in case the number of voluntary resignations should not, after a reasonable time, have sufficiently reduced the army. It is only to this latter section that exception could reasonably be taken; and the necessity for absolute reduction is so clear that this, too, will not be seriously questioned.

The terms offered by Mr. Wilson's bill are one year's pay and allowances to all who have honorably served in the army five years or less; a year and a half's pay and allowance to those who have served between five and ten years; and two years' pay and allowance to those who have served over ten years. General Logan's bill provides, we believe, that all officers mustered out shall be entitled to one year's pay and allowances. The War Department bill provides, on the other hand, for the transfer and appointment of officers by a Board, and the dismissal of all officers not recommended by the Board. What is chiefly noticeable is, that the provisions for advance pay and allowances will undoubtedly have their effect in largely reducing, by voluntary withdrawal, the body of surplus out cers, while even the compulsory muster out which follows will be tempered with consideration and, to a certain extent, with generosity. It may be urged as an objection to Senator Wilson's bill that it deals exclusively with the infantry, But this is a matter of detail, and could easily be altered, it necessary—though this application was, of course, intentional. It is probable, also, that the bill which passes will contain a provision for recommendation by a competent Board as a necessity for continuance in the service.

Gas Companies Before the State Legislature.

Mr. Mitchell has, with a persistence which entitles him to the thanks of New-York and Brooklyn, reintroduced his Gas bill of last session. Whether it will be attended by a better fate than on the previous occasion, remains to be seen. Then, after an affirmative vote in the Assembly of 94 to 16, it came to an untimely end, as was prophecied by those supposed to know most of such matters,—one journal declaring that the companies had on deposit, in Albany, $125,000 for the purpose of defeating the bill. Whether the statement was exactly true or not is of little consequence; corrupt influences were generally understood to have been at work, and, as we have said, the people of this City were condemned to be cheated and poisoned for another year.

The case against the companies is an old one, and was fully proved by the Legislative Committee which visited New-York in March last. The complaints alleged were numerous, and of the utmost gravity. The quality of the gas was said to be extremely poor. It was very offensive and destructive of health. Its illuminating power was deficient, and very far from the required standard. The consumers were charged amounts altogether out of proportion, in frequent cases, to the quantity used. The new occupant of a building was forced to pay whatever arrearages may have been left by the outgoing tenant. At the same time, the prices were exorbitant and increasing, while coal was cheaper. And, further, the companies had declared annually increasing dividends, ranging from fifteen to one hundred per cent. in cash, besides large stock and scrip dividends. All these allegations were declared proved by the Committee, as they were known to be true by the public. And it came to this,—that parties who had undertaken the lighting of New-York and Brooklyn, were shown to be guilty, not merely of insatiate greediness, but also of gross fraud.

The same state of things exists to-day, and a new attempt at remedy is proposed. The Committee last year advised the adoption of Mr. Mitchell's bill, which he had introduced a short time before, and which with some modifications he now again lays before the Assembly. It was drawn up by lawyers who, one would suppose, understood their business; and the alleged necessity for amendments to render it constitutional would seem scarcely to have existed. Its main purpose is to require the Mayor to appoint a Board of three eminent chemists, as Gas Examiners, who shall employ inspectors, by whom the gas shall be tested by means of appliances provided for such tests, three times a day. Other provisions are designed to correct the rest of the grievances covered by the Committee's report.

Of course the opposition to the bill will be renewed with still greater vigor than before. The matter is, however, one which is of such vital importance to the health, comfort and even safety of this and the other cities affected that but one feeling exists with regard to it. The present noxious, fetid and poisonous compound is destructive of eyesight and very largely of life itself. The gas companies know this, and the legislators at Albany need not to be told of it. A visit to the crowded buildings in which trades are carried on by gaslight will reveal the sight of haggard faces and bleared eyes, caused alone by this agency. The mortality of some large establishments tells a sad story. Men, women and children, too, fade away and are withered up by it. "My sight is very bad," these will say, "but it's the gas." "I have constant headaches, and my health is breaking down" is the too frequent complaint, with the addition, "it's the gas." And so it is, and the love of money, however unscrupulously gained, is the root of this evil, for which we pay $6 a thousand feet with other charges, while Philadelphia pays $2 50.

Nor is the condition of the streets less scandalous. An enormous price is paid for public lamps, which are all but useless. Numbers of them are left unlighted every night; in still more the light is kept low; and if the burners are of the agreed calibre, which they may be, they are often apparently clogged with rust and dirt. The consequence is, that New-York and Brooklyn are among the worst lighted cities upon this continent. Their streets are dangerous to pedestrians from their liability to cause accident, and they directly favor the burglar, the highwayman and the assassin. Were these facts capable of dispute, the companies might justly complain of being accused unjustly, but they are not. The Board of Health has denounced our gas supply over and over again. Every physician will testify against it. Not a policeman but will confirm what is said of the streets, and of accident and crime. And every citizen knows, and bitterly too, that he is by it injured bodily, and pecuniarily wronged.

There is hope for Virginia. The House yesterday, by a narrow majority, adopted Mr. Bingham's resolution providing for the unconditional admission of the State. The preamble subsequently passed without a division. And as a substitute for the pending bill, the whole was finally carried by a vote of 143 to 49, the majority embracing eighty-four Republicans. This is a triumph of the President's policy of generosity and good faith, as opposed to the narrow, persecuting and unjust propositions of extremists. For this result we cannot too heartily thank Messrs. Farnsworth and Bingham, whose ability, energy and judgment have been conspicuous throughout the prolonged and, at times, irritating discussion. They were supported in the end by the most influential Republicans of the House,—men whose names command respect and whose votes go far towards reconciling us to less pleasant incidents of the controversy. With the Senate now rests the responsibility of completing or delaying the good work of Virginia's restoration.

One of our Jewish contemporaries calls attention to the fact that a large immigration of indigent Jews may shortly be looked for. It is known that several hundred families are to be sent to New-York from Western Russia, where toleration is no longer to be enjoyed. It is also stated that the Sub-Committees on the Russo-Prussian frontiers will soon organize a general fund for the exportation of Jews to this country. Nearly all these immigrants will be poor—but they will here find perfect freedom to do and think as they please. Owing to this very freedom a large section of the Jews themselves begin to talk of modifying their ancient faith. It has survived eighteen centuries of persecution, but liberty is acting upon it as a powerful solvent. Nothing is more curious in our history than the disintegration of mere creeds which we find perpetually going on around us. The Jews are likely to furnish the most striking and instructive example of all, and it is to be hoped that some of them will continue to give us a clear and thoughtful history of a movement which is accomplishing what the Pharaohs tried to do and failed.

It is a somewhat notable fact that the seats of learning and the Alma Maters of the world are usually the slowest in adopting its improvements; but they move, nevertheless; and nowadays a great many of them in this country, as well as in Europe, have accepted the novelty of gymnasiums—Harvard, for instance, Yale, Bowdoin, Amherst, Dartmouth and Williams, to which Princeton must now be added. On Thursday, at the commencement of the Spring Term, Dr. McCosh congratulated the latter College on the building of Nassau Hall, which he pronounced the finest gymnasium in the United States, perhaps in the world. Two half hours weekly in this temple of exercise will be something to begin with, though no doubt the students would be willing to have two half hours more. This new item of the college curriculum will no doubt result as happily in Princeton as it has done elsewhere.

We are rather glad that the *Tribune* sees a great difference between remitting a tax and abolishing it, because that simplifies matters. But when it talked of the income tax being "collected dishonestly," everybody supposed it to convey a reproach upon the collectors. We must not take the *Tribune's* words as an indication of its meaning. It was alluding all the time to the mode of assessment. Why it did not say so plainly at first is one of those secrets which the ordinary human understanding cannot penetrate. However, we take its correction, and now have only to ask—why not make a vigorous and honest assessment of the income tax? Don't quarrel with an impost because you have not taken the trouble to administer it properly.

It will be seen that a petition was presented in the Senate yesterday in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, and a bill for the same purpose was introduced by Mr. Willey, of West Virginia. The truth begins to make way. Members of Congress would scarcely have taken the initiative in tearing up by the roots a system which was designed for their exclusive profit and convenience. But the arguments against allowing a number of gentlemen to use the Post Office without cost to themselves, while everybody else is expected to pay a reasonable charge, are too strong to be resisted. We should hope that the anachronism of franking letters will not outlive the present session.

In his Message to the Territorial Legislature, Governor McCook combats the popular idea that Colorado is solely a country of mountains and of mines, contending that the same amount of labor there will produce more than in any other portion of the Union. He speaks enthusiastically of the capabilities of the Territory for the production of fruit and cereals, and says that the herds of a dozen States could there find abundant pasturage, needing neither shelter nor hay at any season, as the Winters are mild and open. The statistics which he gives show that he does not exaggerate the attractions of the Territory to the farmer and stock-raiser. But all these facts and figures about the West are doing fearful work with that pet delusion of the early geographers, who devoted so large a space on their maps to the Great American Desert.

If the remarks we have made relative to the incessant and wholesale reproduction of foreign engravings in our own weekly illustrated journals always led to the publication of an original drawing like that of Mr. Nast's in *Harper's Weekly*, we should deem ourselves well repaid. It is a work which well deserves careful examination, and even if taken by itself it would prove that Mr. Nast has it within his power to make a great and enduring reputation as a delineator of men and manners peculiar to our own time. The sketches of New-York life under Democratic rule may not be entirely welcome to the Tammany chiefs, but the great body of citizens will sorrowfully admit that they are not in the least exaggerated. Mr. Nast ought to continue these pictorial satires on local and national politics—the field is a large one, and a persevering cultivation of it would reward any laborer who turned his attention to it. It would be well worth the while of such a house as Harper's to distance all competitors by producing American pictures by American artists, and leaving the foreign papers to the general crowd of pirates.

There have, it appears, been further inquiries carried on with reference to the frauds in the "Methodist Book Concern." Nothing favorable to the managers has been discovered. Vouchers only were given in the printing department, and not one of the original bills is to be found. In the building, all sorts of little jobs were brought to light. The chief of the department had taken all the "gold sweepings" as his perquisites—worth about $1,600 per year. Bills for goods were paid by the Concern, "but," remark a sub-committee, "there is no record to show that goods bought were received at all." 1,400 dozen skins, which must have cost the Concern $20,000, are "not accounted for"—and so on from beginning to end. Who would not help to support so very deserving and useful an institution?

Among some very surprising items of news, as read by the light of recent events in this City, we observe an account of a "diamond wedding" held in a distant city. The married couple who celebrated this interesting ceremony were surrounded by a little army of children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. They have a son and grandchild living in Pittsburg, Penn., and a message of congratulation was forwarded to them through the cable. The "happy pair" have been man and wife for seventy-five years, and are now "far advanced in the nineties." What will the lay and clerical philosophers of the new doctrine of spiritual affinities say to that?

Governor Marshall, in his last words to the Minnesota Legislature, repeated his recommendation that the 500,000 acres of Internal Improvement Lands, the State's right to which has at last been established, be devoted to the payment of the $2,275,000 of State Railroad bonds. Governor Austin, in his inaugural, indorses the recommendation, and both agreed that the honor and good name of Minnesota demand that it should enter upon an adjustment of this liability as soon as it has the means and ability to do so. It is not pleasant to discharge burdensome obligations when no corresponding benefit has been received, but should Minnesota act in accordance with the wise suggestions of its two Governors, it will eventually be repaid in the enhancement of its credit and the preservation of its good name.

The Canada papers are noting that, whatever may be the actual extent of Caldwell's offences against the United States, the question involved in his extradition is far more general and important to the Dominion than one man's misdeeds and crimes. It is really a question whether the Dominion shall be the "sanctuary of frauds and felons"—the safe refuge and harbor of criminals from the United States. Now the very proximity of the two countries would suggest that, as both desire to be united in the common interests of honesty against crime, the most ample interpretation should be given to all treaty and statutory provisions for surrendering alleged fugitives from justice. But what were the facts in the Caldwell case? By dint of niceties and refinements and subtle distinctions as to how forgery in New-York differed from forgery in Canada, the prisoner contrived to escape from custody. Naturally, the Canada papers do not see how justice is helped in this way. We quoted yesterday the view of the Toronto *Telegraph*; we may add that the Quebec *Mercury* expresses a hope that Caldwell may be captured, and so "spare another illustration of Montreal law and Montreal justice to add to the many already on record."

The Brooklyn Academy of Music a Paying Institution.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Academy of Music was held last evening, Mr. Sidney Green presiding.

From the report of the Financial Committee it appeared the receipts for

Rents in 1869 were	$26,536
Due for rents Jan. 1	910
Total rents for the year	$27,446
On libretto contract	500
Interest on loans and premium in gold	946
Total receipts	$28,892
Expenses as per Treasurer's report	23,947
Leaving a gain of	$4,985

There appears to be an increase in the receipts over the previous year of $1,408 77, and in the expenses of $2,176 39. The Committee congratulated the stockholders on the financial statement, and the following resolution was adopted:

That a dividend of five per cent. on capital stock be and is hereby declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

The Treasurer's report included the following statement of receipts:

Jan. 1, balance on hand	$4,162	Artists' receptions, &c.	1,000
Operas	4,880	Assembly and directors' rooms	395
Dances	4,334	Libretto contract	500
Concerts	4,210	Interest on loans and bonds	949
Lectures	1,905	Loan of March 21 paid	3,000
Exhibitions	2,496		
Fairs and festivals	2,754		
Balls	2,200		
Meetings	2,370		
Total			$35,148
The payments amounted to			$31,907
Dec. 31, balance on hand			3,241
Total			$35,148

The following-named directors were elected to fill the offices of those whose terms had expired: Wm. M. Richards, Robert R. Raymond, John Greenwood, Seymour L. Husted, John Bullard.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sale of Mr. Wust's Pictures.

Last evening a number of pictures, by Alexander Wust, were sold at public auction at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth-avenue. They in most cases realized their full value. The following were the prices obtained, exclusive of the frames: "Court of Norway," $72 50; "The Appenines," $75; "The Ardennes," $87; "Waterfall in the Hardanger Fiord," $1,000; "Waterfall in Romsdal," $460; "Evening," $71; "The Lower Rhine," $105; "Tromsoe Valley," $330; "Rockette Lake," $105; "The Coming Storm," $495; "Rising Moon," $120; "Driving the Reindeer," $130; "Swiss Valley," $145; "Waterfall in Gudbrandalan," $865; "Ravine in Norway," $130; "Moonlight in the Konings," $310; "View in the Sogne Fiord," $1,225; "Scene Among the Loffoden Islands," $425; "Waterfall," $220; "Forest in Romsdal," $405.

A few pictures by Mr. Eugene Meeks were also sold at the following prices, exclusive of the frames: "The Gossips," $105; "The Ghetto," $35; "View in Nuremberg," $34; "An Easy Conscience," $65; "Artist in the Middle Ages," $126; Little Waitress, $135; "Via Dolorosa," $32.

Settlement Between the Atlantic and Great Western and the Erie Railroad Companies.

For some days past active negotiations have been carried on between the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Railways. An arrangement has been finally concluded between the contracting parties, which places the Atlantic and Great Western Road, by the direct sanction of the Courts of three States, (New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio,) under the control of the Erie Railway, thereby giving the latter, under their own control, an unbroken line between Cincinnati, Cleveland and New-York. The Erie Railroad Company pay as rent thirty per cent. of the gross earnings. In other respects the lease is similar to that of last Spring, with the exception that the thirty per cent. shall be applied for the benefit of the bondholders.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Paris "Tranquil"—The Forthcoming General Amnesty—The Pope Dissatisfied with the Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The city is tranquil. No further danger of outbreak being apprehended, the troops collected from the neighboring garrisons have been ordered back to their posts. GREGO and the other conspirators against the life of the Emperor, who were tried and sentenced to transportation in 1864, are to be comprised in the general amnesty to political offenders....General GARIBALDI passed through Paris to-day on his way to London....LEDRU ROLLIN will soon return to France, and on his arrival here will institute proceedings before the High Court of Justice to recover damages for the family of VICTOR NOIR.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Times* has an editorial to-day on political affairs in France. Referring to the Noir murder, it regrets M. OLLIVIER'S indulgence to the threats publicly made, and thinks it impossible to exaggerate the danger of the situation at Paris....The *Morning Post* in an editorial to-day thinks that the proposed transcontinental railway alone will save British Columbia from annexation to the United States.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—A private letter from excellent authority, just received here from Rome, says that the Pope is chagrined at the drift of the Ecumenical Council, and that he will dissolve that body before midsummer.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Supposed Lost Vessels at San Francisco—Progress of the Sutro Tunnel—Indian Affairs in Oregon—Jewish Benevolence in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The bark *Silver Cloud*, 128 days from Australia, and the ship *North Star*, 110 days from Hong Kong, both supposed to have been lost, arrived to-day....The excavation of the Sutro Tunnel has now reached five hundred feet, and the work is being vigorously pushed....The Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon, has returned to Salem, after a comparatively unsuccessful attempt to place the Snake Indians on the Government reservation. ....The Jewish citizens of San Francisco have decided to erect an orphans' asylum and home for aged and infirm Israelites in this city....Mr. DEERY, the billiardist, declines Mr. DION'S challenge to play for wagers, on the ground of injustice to other contestants for the champion's cue, and that he may be called East any moment to play his next competitor, Mr. RUDOLPH, of Chicago....The continuous rain of the past few days has revived hopes of a larger agricultural yield the present year than any before....The steamships *Nevada* and *Nebraska* were yesterday purchased by Mr. W. W. WEBB. ...The mortgagors of the Gould and Curry Mining Company have levied an assessment of $15 per share, delinquent Feb. 16.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Action in Maine on the Death of Senator Fessenden—The Fifteenth Amendment—Ratification in Minnesota—Partial Ratification in Ohio and Kansas.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 14.—Hon. THOMAS B. REED, of Portland, in the Senate this morning, at the request of the members of the Senate and House, presented the following:

"The people of the State of Maine, by their Senators and Representatives in the Legislature assembled, joining in the national lamentation over the death of WM. PITT FESSENDEN, with a sorrow peculiarly their own, deem it fitting that there should be on the records of the capitol some memorial showing their appreciation of the career of a great man who has honored them by his deeds more than they can honor him by their words. His history needs not to be here recorded. Here were the scenes of his earlier triumphs; and from this place he was three times sent to fill the highest office in the gift of the State. It was here that he first showed those great qualities which made him in that larger arena as easily without a superior as he was among us without a superior. He was many times a representative in the Legislature and in Congress. He was Secretary of the Treasury, and three times a Senator of the United States. He first stated the principles on which his country, rent assunder, was afterwards solidly united. If the high positions which he filled, with the deeds he did, do not preserve him much longer than most men from the oblivion which sooner or later awaits the mightiest, it will be because he always preferred to fame, the consciousness within himself, of doing with all his might what his hands found to do for the safety and stability of his country. As a citizen, he was without reproach. As a lawyer, he was always true to his client, but never untrue to justice. As a statesman, he was a friend to liberty when her friends were few. He was tried on many critical occasions and was equal to all; and at last, crowned a long life of service by steadfastly enduring for what he thought right, the reproaches of friends and the praise of foes. The examples of his stainless character and of the steady courage with which he met obloquy for the sake of convictions in its effect on the lives of those who will come after him, will carry his influence forever to centuries which his name may never reach. In recognition of his worth it is resolved that, as a testimonial of the reverence in which we hold his memory, the foregoing be spread upon the journals of the Senate and of the House, and that a copy be sent by the Secretary of the Senate to his family."

In the House, this memorial was presented by Mr. WHIDDON, of Calais....Both branches of the Legislature passed the memorial and resolution unanimously, and, as a further mark of respect, both branches adjourned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Both Houses of the Minnesota Legislature have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The vote in the House was 28 to 15.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—At 11:30 o'clock this morning, the Senate adopted a resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 19 to 18.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The Kansas State Senate yesterday ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and adopted a resolution asking Congress to repeal the franking privilege, and another providing for portraits of the late Senator LANE and JOHN BROWN, to be placed in the Capitol.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The Senate, after a protracted discussion on the Fifteenth Amendment, adjourned without taking definite action.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—In the House to-day, the Judiciary Committee reported Mr. TARBOX'S bill, repealing the Liquor law, back to the House, requesting its reference to the Liquor Law Committee. Mr. TARBOX opposed the motion, hoping a direct vote would be taken upon it to see whether the policy of the State was to be any longer in favor of prohibition. The bill was tabled at his request.

An Exciting Trial at Chicago—Bricklayers' National Convention—Burglary at Neponset, Ill.—The Red River Rebellion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The jury in the case of Dr. SHATFORD, on trial for murder in producing abortion on the body of a girl named THEODOSIA PATTERSON, last night brought in a verdict of not guilty. On the announcement of the verdict the crowd in attendance broke forth in vociferous applause, which took the Court some time to suppress. When the jury were discharged, several of them leaped over the railing and shook the Doctor by the hand. His wife, who was present, gave vent to her feelings in tears. The case has been one of the most exciting ever tried in Chicago....The Bricklayers' National Convention did nothing of importance to-day...The store of Mr. VAN NELSON, at Neponset, Ill., was entered last night, and the safe was blown open with gunpowder and robbed of $2,600. No trace was obtained of the burglars....Parties at St. Cloud, Minn., from Pembina and Fort Garry, report that the situation remains about the same.

The Removal of the Capital—Meeting at St. Louis, Mo.—A Correspondence to be Opened with the Governors of Other States.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—A meeting was held at the Southern Hotel last night to consider the subject of removing the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, and was well attended, many prominent citizens being present. A resolution was adopted providing for a committee of five to correspond with the Governors of all the States, and request them to ask the Legislatures of their respective States to memorialize Congress to appropriate no more money for the erection of new or extending the present public buildings at Washington. The Committee was also instructed to prepare a paper containing all the statistics possible on the subject of the removal, and showing the extent, magnitude and variety of interests of the Mississippi Valley; and to send a copy to each member of the different State Legislatures. Several speeches were made, and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested in the matter.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature—Members Desiring to be Relieved of Their Political Disabilities—Public Meeting in Atlanta.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14.—The Senate met this morning at 10 o'clock. Senator COLLIER, who took the oath on the 10th inst., having made application to withdraw his oath, setting forth that it was made under misapprehension and party pressure, was allowed to withdraw, and by vote of the Senate his name was dropped from the roll. The Board of Officers appointed to inquire into eligibility, allowed the name of COLLIER to pass. COLLIER was Judge of the Inferior Court before the war, and participated in the rebellion. Seventeen Democratic members of the House and three Democratic Senators who were in the old organization, and at that time took the oath declaring themselves to be "all eligible," have made written applications to be relieved of their political disabilities, and refuse to yield to party pressure and take the oath at this time. A meeting of Conservatives was held at the City Hall this afternoon, and resolutions were passed declaring themselves to be true Republicans, and that their purpose in urging all Democrats to take the oath and their seats was to protect the State from the spoliation of the Radicals.

Letter from a Prominent Republican to a Member of Congress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—Hon. J. H. CALDWELL, Republican member of the House of Representatives, member of the National Republican Executive Committee and Chairman of the subdivision of that Committee in the Southern States, has written a long letter to Hon. J. A. BINGHAM, member of Congress from Ohio, giving a full account, and the real cause of the difficulty in organizing the Georgia Legislature. The following is a synopsis of the letter:

The question which divides the Republicans is not political, not a question of race or color, nor a question involving the rights of any class of persons as such; but one involving the consciences of all honest men who work for the interests of the States against a corrupt faction composed of a few individuals seeking to intrench themselves in positions which will enable them to deplete the Treasury and ruin the credit of the State. To accomplish these purposes various devices were resorted to before the members convened on the 10th inst., such as attempting to intimidate certain members and deter them from taking the oath. Among other things, FARROW, the Attorney-General, at the request of Governor BULLOCK, gave a written opinion as to the scope of the oath prescribed by the last Reconstruction act, which has no more weight or authority than the opinion of any private individual. One of the difficulties which arose in the House grew out of the attempt of the Clerk *pro tem.* to enforce the reading of FARROW'S opinion as authoritative in the reconstruction oath. The reading was forced through the House in a most arbitrary, violent and disorderly manner, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the leading Republican members. Another difficulty grew out of the appointment by the Governor of one of his employes on the State road (A. L. HARRIS) as Clerk *pro tem.* to organize the House. This was deemed by some of the Republicans as a most arbitrary step. The only authority the act of Congress gives to the Governor is to summon the members of the Legislature, by proclamation, to appear on a certain day. This he had done, and at the time appointed the Representatives appeared in their hall. The Governor's power over the organization ceased when he had issued his proclamation, and any attempt on his part to intimidate the members present from taking the oath prescribed, was in violation of section 5 of the act.

Some members have been prevented by the publication of FARROW'S opinion from taking the oath who could have done so very conscientiously, but were unwilling to place themselves in apparent conflict with the expressed opinion of the authorities, or incur, what had been threatened against them if they should qualify, a harassing criminal prosecution. One member in particular refused to take the oath because he did not wish to place himself in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney-General and Governor of the State, yet he had been a staunch Union man all through the war, absolutely refusing to take any part in the rebellion, but denouncing it all the time until the Conscript law was passed, when he took refuge in some small office from the direct physical force with which he was menaced by the conscription officers. This man is now deprived of his seat by the undue attempts which the Governor and his subordinates have made to keep the members from taking the oath, and that in violation of section 5 of the act. The late act of Congress expressly provides that when the members are convened in Assembly they shall proceed to perfect an organization. The act does not specify the officer who shall preside over the organizing in either House, but that each member shall be sworn to support the Constitution of the State, and in addition thereto shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State one of the oaths prescribed in the act. The Constitution which the members shall be sworn to support adopts the Irwin code as the law of the State. The code, in sections 169 and 170, prescribes the manner in which the General Assembly shall be organized. The appointment of HARRIS as Clerk *pro tem.* was in violation of the code as well as the act of Congress. Before HARRIS proceeded to call the roll a member rose and read two sections of the code relative to the manner of organizing, but HARRIS refused to hear him or to entertain any motion. Mr. SCOTT asked to be allowed to protest against the manner of the proceeding, but HARRIS told him he could not. When the first member was sworn, another member sent up a protest against the members taking their seats. Mr. HARRIS permitted the protest to be received and read.

While Attorney-General FARROW'S opinion was being read, Mr. BRYANT objected, and disputed Mr. HARRIS' right to preside. Mr. HARRIS ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Mr. BRYANT. This brought about the difficulty in the House, and several pistols were drawn against BRYANT by the Sergeant-at-Arms and others. Mr. BRYANT called upon Mr. CALDWELL to take the chair and organize the House according to the provisions of the code. Accompanied by BRYANT, Mr. CALDWELL approached the Speaker's desk, but was resisted and threatened by the Sergeant-at-Arms and HARRIS, and declined to act as Speaker *pro tem.* BRYANT was then chosen Speaker *pro tem.*, and put the motion to adjourn, which was carried; but he requested the members to remain. A Committee waited on General TERRY to inquire if the manner of proceeding met his approval. The General disapproved of the reading of Mr. FARROW'S opinion, and the protest against the members taking their seats. Mr. HARRIS refused to hear the report of the Committee. At the request of Gen. TERRY, the members consented to let HARRIS proceed with the organization, since no member objected to anything he had done. He refused to let members qualify who had not been present when the counties were called. Some had been delayed at home by providential causes, but presented themselves before the roll call had been completed. The object of the arbitrary proceedings was to force from their seats a certain number of persons, right or wrong, who feel they can conscientiously take the oath. Mr. HARRIS, under the Governor's instructions, adjourns the House whenever he pleases without motion from members. Yesterday the House was adjourned until Monday. The object was to inquire, by military commissions, into the alleged ineligibility of certain members who had taken the oath. We know of no provision of law for any such inquisition. The law gives such members as qualify the sole right to organize this body. If the House is permitted to proceed the Fifteenth Article will be ratified and a clear Republican majority of both Houses will result.

Fires—Planing Mills Destroyed in Boston and St. Louis—Heavy Losses.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Early this morning KEATING'S planing mill, on Portland-street, was destroyed by fire. A large quantity of lumber was burned. The upper stories were occupied by carpenters, builders, &c., who lost everything. The total loss is estimated at $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—The planing mill and box factory of WAERHIDE, SACHEMAN & CO. and the sash and door factory of NABOR & STERLING, corner of Ninth-street and Cross-avenue, were burned this morning. Messrs. WAERHIDE, SACHEMAN & Co. lose about $20,000; partially insured. Messrs. NABOR & STERLING'S loss is $10,000; partially insured.

Wholesale Seizure of Liquor at Newburg.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 14.—Under instructions from United States Collector STIVERS, the stock of all the wholesale liquor dealers in Newburg was seized to-day, on the ground that the property was not properly stamped.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—Information has reached here of the murder, a few nights ago, near Lighten, North Alabama, of GRANVILLE A. and WILLIAM PILLOW, nephews of General PILLOW, by a band of masked men, who rode up to the door and called for GRANVILLE. When he appeared the band shot him. WILLIAM ran to [illegible]

[illegible] instituted by [illegible] against her father, HENRY G. BECKER, of Livingston, which has been on trial before Judge HOOGEBOOM, was terminated this morning by the jury bringing in a verdict of $6,500 damages for the plaintiff.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—JOHN W. PROCTOR, a retail dry goods dealer in Chestnut-street, is reported as having absconded with about $30,000. His liabilities are about $133,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—GEORGE W. WAGGONER, keeper of a grocery in Green-street, was arrested to-day on suspicion of firing his premises, on which he had $2,700 insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The river is again closed north. The steamboat *Connecticut* reached Low Point, twelve miles south of this place, this morning, but could go no further in consequence of the ice obstructions. She turned about and started for New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 14.—H. C. NELSON has been removed from the position of Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison, and a man named BULSELL, of Ulster County, appointed in his stead, the change to take effect Feb. 19.

The Newark and Paterson Railroad—More Troubles for the Erie Company.

The stockholders of the Newark and Paterson Railroad Company are said to have set on foot a movement for the appointment of a receiver, who is to be empowered to commence suits against the directors of the Erie Railway Company for not fulfilling the terms of the contract made by them when they leased the road. It is thought that the Erie Company have forfeited their lease by not constructing the road originally contemplated and contracted for between Newark and New-York. The Erie directors have also failed to pay for work done by the contractors, and suits have been brought, the property of FISK and GOULD in New-Jersey seized and the case carried before the State Supreme Court at Trenton. It will come up for hearing on the 4th of February, and the stockholders of the Paterson and Newark Company, it is stated, propose to wait for a decision in that case before proceeding to law themselves. The road was built under a contract with the Erie Company, by which the latter agreed to pay for a certain share of the work done, to lease the road for a term of years, and to build an extension from Newark to New-York. Nearly all of these promises, it is alleged, have been broken, and the stockholders are indignant.

Receptions and Balls Last Evening.

A reception was given to the Federal Judges of the Second Circuit Court Districts, last evening, at the residence of Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, on Fifth-avenue. A large number of distinguished people were present on the occasion, including Judges WOODRUFF, BENEDICT and BLATCHFORD, Associate Justice MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Attorney-General EVARTS, District-Attorney PIERREPONT, Mr. D. D. FIELD, Assistant District-Attorney PURDY, and others.

The fifteenth annual ball of the Caledonian Club took place at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, and proved to be a very brilliant and enjoyable entertainment. Messrs. GEO. MITCHELL, L. D. ROBERTSON, GEO. WATTS, JOHN GOLDIE, WM. MITCHELL and many others, members of the Club, were present.

The first annual reception of Ocean Lodge No. 110, I. O. of O. F., came off last evening at Irving Hall, and was numerously attended. Several prominent representatives of the Odd Fellows' organization from different parts of the country were among the invited guests present. Mr. CHAS. VANDERVOORT acted as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. MORTIMER GREEN was director of the Floor Committee.

German Legal Aid Society.

The German Legal Aid Society, of this City, met at No. 10 Stanton-street last night, Mr. S. HERZBERG presiding. The Chairman made a report, stating that the number of attorneys volunteering the Society their services was increased by Messrs. JOACHIMSON, Dr. FR. HINKEL and E. B. HALL; that in the Schoeppe case the news lately arrived from Germany was irrelevant to the Society, and that Judge G. C. BARRETT, of this City, had consented to draw a petition and memorial to the Legislature, in the name of the Society, for the abolition of the detention and confinement of witnesses. The following officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected: Messrs. S. HERZBERG, President; J. C. MICHELS and A. KUENNE, Vice-Presidents; A. J. B. MUELLER, Recording Secretary; W. LOEW, Corresponding Secretary; C. STEHR, Treasurer; R. KIESON, Financial Secretary. The meeting then adjourned.

Dr. Doremus' Second Lecture.

The second of Professor DOREMUS' lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association was fully as well attended as the first. Every seat and every standing-place was monopolized, and, from all indications, the course must prove an exceedingly attractive one. After a prelude on the organ by Signor MORA, Professor DOREMUS stepped to the front of the platform. After briefly reviewing the work of last Friday evening, and what had been demonstrated towards proving that the gases were physical forces, he continued: Light, heat, electricity and magnetism are all convertible forces, and from each we can derive any of the others. The Professor then converted some "laughing gas" into a liquid, saying that it was the first time the experiment had been performed in America. The aim of liquifying gases is to generate power, and to compress a great quantity into a small space. Not a college in New-York possesses the apparatus for performing any of these experiments. We challenge any one to deny that the primitive condition of the world, and of our sister planets, was gaseous. When the various gases enter into union with one another, we aim to show to-night that light, heat and electricity are developed. Experiments were introduced to illustrate different points. Scientific men are searching for some improvement on the ordinary gas. Within a few years such a gas has been discovered by a French chemist. This gas was exhibited, and its results, a most beautiful and steady light, brilliant and exceedingly bright, were greeted with great applause, and its superiority over the common street gas fully proved. The doctor said it was the best and cheapest form of light. It is used in Paris, and New-York ought not to be behind Paris. The structure of the crust of the globe is oxygen and metals, and when they are combined, heat is evolved. The blood in our arteries is largely composed of water. When the elements originally combined the imponderable powers were evolved. This is the conclusion of science. All the substances of this world, in their combination, light and heat, were evolved, and thanks to the discovery of the prism, we now know that metals, such as iron and magnesium, are burning in the sun. We claim that the second stage in the world's history is when these forces were evolved. All can appreciate the eloquence of facts. What pen could portray that tide of splendor and glory which went through immensity when God said, "Let there be Light!"

The Cooke Abduction.

All the facts in this case having been already published in the TIMES, to dwell upon the details would be productive of no good. The whereabouts of Mr. COOKE are still a mystery, and his present residence is only known to his intimate friends. Mrs. COOKE yesterday removed from her late residence, the parsonage of the church, and is now with her mother in Williamsburg. The supply of the pulpit of the Church is under the charge of the presiding elder of the district, and it is expected that it will be filled on the Sabbath by Rev. Mr. BROWNING, of the New-York Conference, who has been designated to conduct the services on that day.

The Wynockie Mystery—The Bodies Undiscovered.

The people of the northern part of Passaic County, N. J., are still excited over the mystery of the disappearance of the WEBLE children from Wynocke, and large parties of workmen are searching for the bodies. The aid of a Paterson clairvoyant named MILLS, was called in a few days ago by some of the friends of the bereaved family, and it was reported in a morning paper in this City yesterday, that the bodies had been discovered at the spot indicated by him. But the efforts of 300 persons, who scoured the region of country pointed out by the clairvoyant, failed to discover any trace of the lost children.

The Newton Poisoning Case.

Facts were developed yesterday in the case of HENRY PALMER, of Newton, who died under suspicious circumstances, which go to prove MRS. PALMER'S guilt almost beyond a doubt. She has been arrested and the man BROWN, who was implicated with her, is also in custody. Dr. L. D. MILLER and Dr. ROBBACH made a *post mortem* examination yesterday afternoon, and although its result is not definitely known, it is reported that evidences of poison have been clearly discovered. Mrs. PALMER was summoned before the Coroner's jury, which was impaneled by Dr. JOHN MILLER, to give testimony, but the result was subsequently adjourned to await the result of the *post mortem* examination.

The Whisky War.

The official investigation into the irregularities alleged to have been discovered in the revenue returns of several distillers and whisky dealers in the Thirty-second Collection District, is still being conducted at Collector BAILEY'S office, but no result is likely to be arrived at for some time. An extra force of clerks has been procured from Supervisor DUTCHER'S office for the purpose of assisting in the examination of the books which were seized during the recent raid, but their labors, it is believed, will not be finished under a month. Several men have also been temporarily employed by Collector BAILEY as watchmen over the ware[illegible] in the district. It is reported that another and more extensive raid will soon be made on the distillers in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that a special force is being organized for that purpose; and that orders have been received from Washington to suppress the frauds at all hazards. [illegible]

Explosion on a [illegible]—Two Men Killed.

The propeller *Parthenia*, Captain J. WESLEY TRYON, bound from Saybrook to New-York, when off Madison, about 9 o'clock Thursday morning, blew out one of her flues, severely scalding the engineers, JOHN DIBBLE and ALLEN TRYON. The latter is a brother of Captain TRYON. The sloop *New World*, Captain EDMUND COE, from Madison, being near at the time, went to the *Parthenia*, and took the Captain, the two sufferers and the others on board to Madison, where everything was done for their relief. The two injured men, however, died soon after.

Mr. Dickens' New Story.

It will be satisfactory to his American admirers to know that Mr. DICKENS' forthcoming story is to appear in this country simultaneously with its publication in England. Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. have arranged for advance sheets of the serial, illustrated installments of which will, when begun, be regularly found in *Every Saturday*. This is creditable to the enterprise of Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., and agreeable intelligence to the many who like to partake of good things as soon as others elsewhere enjoy the same privilege.

New-Orleans Market.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—COTTON buoyant at 24½c.@24⅞c. for Middling; sales to-day 11,000 bales—the heaviest this season; net receipts of the week, 33,715 bales; coastwise, 1,189 bales; total 34,884 bales; exports to Liverpool, 6,196 bales; to Cork, 1,300 bales; to Havre, 1,060 bales; to Bremen, 3,740 bales; to Barcelona, 4,177 bales; to Vera Cruz, 917 bales; coastwise, 5,361 bales; sales 32,000 bales; stock, 162,010 bales. FLOUR firmer at $5 50@$6 25. CORN firmer at $1 07½@$1 10. OATS, 70c.@72c. PORK, $29. LARD dull; Tierce, 17c; Keg, 18c. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 121¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 131¾; New-York Sight, ¼ ₱ cent. discount.

Aiken.

An advertisement in another column relates to valuable property for sale in the immediate neighborhood of Aiken, S. C., which offers to the Northern capitalist a rare opportunity for investment. Two pamphlets have been published recently, setting forth the unrivaled advantages of Aiken as a Winter resort for invalids. One of these publications contains letters from prominent Northern men who have spent the Winter there, and who unite in commending the salubrity of the climate and the dryness and softness of the atmosphere. Mr. J. C. DERBY, formerly of this City, who has entered into fruit culture at Aiken, with eminent success, is now in New-York, and will be happy to give information concerning the region to all who desire. He may be found at No. 132 Broadway, Rooms No. 11 and 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.—*Evening Post.*

THE HAIR COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change gray hair to its natural color without risk or any disgusting consequences.—*Advertisement.*

WOMAN'S FRIEND.—PYLE'S "O. K." Soap, always pure and hard. PYLE'S Soap, Saleratus and Cream Tartar are the kind for the economical. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE TEXAN LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is approved as superior to the imported, by Professor JNO. C. DRAPER. For sale by the principal druggists and fine grocers, and by A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-street, New-York, sole agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE TIMES of TO-MORROW, Sunday, Jan. 16, will be unusually rich in miscellaneous and literary matter, besides having all the news features of the daily issue. It will contain:

A FRENCH TORTURE-CHAMBER—Being a Complete Report from our Own Correspondent of the Trial of the Assassin Traupmann in the Paris Court of Assizes.

THE TOMBS—Thirty Years' History of the New-York City Prison; Origin of the Building; Interesting Data of the Prison; Something about the Murderers, Robbers, Burglars and Forgers who Have Been Locked up There, &c., &c.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY—Preparations for the Valentine Trade; the Extent of the Business in this City; Something Entertaining about Different Kinds of Valentines.

THE STAGE—The Usual Weekly Record of Domestic and Foreign Theatrical Intelligence.

LETTERS from some of our Correspondents Abroad; Editorials on Timely Subjects, and Notes on Minor Topics, &c., &c., &c.

The CURRENT LITERATURE DEPARTMEMT, peculiar to the Sunday edition of the TIMES, will contain a greater variety than usual of matter selected from the leading foreign and domestic magazines and books of the day; the story will be brief and, together with the long and short articles, will be found to be excellent Sunday reading.

The Sunday TIMES circulates largely in and around the City, and has long been the favorite paper with very many readers. Advertisers who use it as a medium succeed in reaching the best classes in New-York and Brooklyn. Its circulation, already extensive, is steadily increasing. Advertisements intended for insertion in the Sunday TIMES must be in the publication office before 9 o'clock this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices. General News, &c.

One Cold after Another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

Your Children's Hair.

Baldness, poor hair, and diseased heads, now so prevalent with ladies and gentlemen, is mainly attributable to the injudicious attention bestowed in childhood, when the cuticle requires to be carefully managed to prevent debilitation.

Hard brushing and combing is injurious at any age, but particularly so in childhood, because its severity often induces inability of the external hair to limpidly exude the perspiratory and sebacious fluid through the pores. The secretion, therefore, becomes thickened, and incessantly forms on the head that uncleanly, unhealthy and annoying deposit called dry and moist dandruff, in which the roots of the hair are imbedded under the skin, and being kept swollen and inflamed, are unable to retain the old or generate new hair. Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, treats all such cases, either with adults or children, with marked success. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain, ladies' gaiters, boots and slippers vs. India rubber boots and shoes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

H. F. Piaget, Dealer in Fine Watches, Watch repairer, &c., (late of No. 119 Fulton-st.,) has removed to No. 86 Nassau-st.

Wedding, Visiting, and Ball Cards; Initialed Note Paper. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HOYT.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., by Rev. William Tatlock, BELDEN BAIN BROWN to IDA MORTON, daughter of George A. Hoyt, Esq.

LAUTERBACH—FRIEDMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870, by Rev. James K. Gutheim, EDWARD LAUTERBACH to AMANDA, eldest daughter of Arnold Friedman, Esq., all of this City.

LITCHFIELD—[illegible].—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, at Trinity Church, in the City of Newark, N. J., by the [illegible], CHARLES T. LITCHFIELD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to CLARA E., youngest daughter of [illegible], Esq., of Newark.

ROCKWELL—LOCKE.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., by Rev. A. J. Fennel, WM. ROCKWELL, of Plainfield, N. J., to NORA W. LOCKE, of the former place. No cards.

WALTER—LEONARD.—At Boston, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at the Church of the Emmanuel, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, THOMAS H. WALTER, of New-York, to Miss CLARA W. LEONARD, of the former city. No cards.

DIED.

BOUNER.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, JANE BOUNER, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 125 Thompson-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

CANNON.—On Friday, Jan. 14, at Spingler House, New-York City, JOHN M. CANNON.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

HERTZEL.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 13, WILLIAM HERTZEL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

INNIS.—In New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870, at St. Luke's Home, Hudson-st., Mrs. ELIZABETH INNIS, aged 82 years and 10 months.

Funeral service in St. Luke's Church, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

INGOLDSBY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 11, FELIX INGOLDSBY, aged 77 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 126 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, and from thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Bank, held this day, the President announced the death of Mr. FELIX INGOLDSBY, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His manifest wisdom and goodness, has again seen fit to visit our midst and remove from among us our much beloved and respected fellow-member, FELIX INGOLDSBY; and,

Whereas, By the death of FELIX INGOLDSBY, this Bank has cause to mourn his loss and regret the absence of his wise and liberal counsel in its deliberations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has heard, with sincere regret and heartfelt sorrow, of the decease of FELIX INGOLDSBY, one of the original founders of this institution.

Resolved, That in the death of FELIX INGOLDSBY, this Bank has lost one whose place can, with difficulty, be filled, one whose every thought was for the welfare of his fellow-man, one whose kindness and generosity knew no bounds, one who was always ready to extend the hand of charity to those who stood in need.

Resolved, That the many noble qualities of our late colleague have so endeared his memory to us, that time can never efface the recollection of them, and they will serve as a beacon light for those who are left behind.

Resolved, That we feel as though society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, his associates a wise counselor, the emigrant a true friend, and his family a loving and kind heart.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the family of the deceased, and entered in full on the minutes, and that they be published in the daily papers.

HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
EDWARD BAYER, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY,
NO. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Irish Emigrant Society, held pursuant to call, the Chairman announced the death of FELIX INGOLDSBY, Esq., whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Board have learned with profound sorrow the death of their associate, FELIX INGOLDSBY, Esq.

Resolved, That in his career, terminated at the advanced age of 77 years, he leaves a bright example of a successful merchant with an unblemished reputation, of a member of society, just, benevolent and charitable, of a Christian, sincere, devout and humble.

Resolved, That identified with the Irish Emigrant Society from its foundation, he has always devoted to its interests his zeal and intelligence, and was ever vigilant to enlarge its usefulness and protect its character.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that a copy of the resolutions be furnished to the family.

JAMES OLWELL, Chairman.
J. J. CAMPION, Secretary.

KUHN.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, after a short but severe illness, in the 34th year of his age, JOHN KUHN, of the firm of McReady & Kuhn.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Jacob and George, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 122d-st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, FREDERICK LACEY, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 84 Remsen-st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEWS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 12, in this City, JOHN MATTHEWS, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, foot of East 75th-st., at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th inst.

NIVEN.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 13, LETITIA MILLS, wife of Thornton M. Niven.

The remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

PEARSE.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, of diphtheria, FRANK WARREN, eldest son of George A. and Amelia Pearse, aged 5 years, 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of A. F. Pearse, No. 258 West 52d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SCHIEFFELIN.—On Friday, Jan. 14, at East Chester, MARY, widow of the late Effingham Schieffelin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence at East Chester. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge on the arrival of the 8½ train from New-York.

SCHROEDER.—On Monday, Jan. 10, at Newport, R. I., in the 83d year of his age, HENRY SCHROEDER, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, held at their office, No. 12 Old-slip, on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1870, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, having heard of the death of THOMAS CLARKSON MOFFATT, M. D., which occurred on the 26th December ult.; thereupon,

Resolved, That while we recognize in this event the hand of an all-wise but inscrutable Providence, and would bow with submission thereto, we can but mourn deeply over the loss of one endeared to us by long and intimate association with us in the care of the institution of which we have the oversight.

Resolved, That we hereby record our testimony to the value of the long and faithful services of our deceased friend as the Physician-in-Chief of the Seamen's Retreat, to his kind, tender and Christian sympathy with the suffering, and to his noble, fearless and philanthropic efforts in behalf of the patients committed to his care.

Resolved, That we shall long bear with us the memory of his pure and exalted character as a citizen and philanthropist, his self-denying devotion to the good of others, his attainments in earnest devotion to his profession, his manliness, intelligence, prudence and wisdom, his warm and generous sensibilities, his high sense of honor and of right, and his noble exemplification of the virtues of a Christian.

Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of the loss which the institution has sustained to which he has so long ministered, and in whose service he was at his death.

Resolved, That we mourn with his bereaved family over their loss, and hereby tender to his afflicted widow and children our cordial sympathies and the assurance of our earnest prayers that the God of the widow and fatherless may sustain and comfort them.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in our annual report, and be read by the chaplain upon the Sabbath in the chapel of the institution, and that a copy of them be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, President.
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II. The Calendar for 1870.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.
III. Synopsis of the Principal Acts and Public Resolutions passed at the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress, and at the First Session of the Forty-first Congress.
IV. Appropriations made at the Third Session of the Fortieth, and at the First Session of the Forty-first Congress.
V. Messages and Proclamations of President Johnson and President Grant, from Dec. 1, 1868, to Dec. 1, 1869.
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XIII. Cotton Statistics for 1868-9.
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Seeley and Middle sts., n. e. cor., 125x243.9x121.2x260.10	5,180
Seeley-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Middle-st., 102.4x196.3x123.6x211.6	3,500
Stagg-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 100x25x100x25x200x50	500
Wilson-st. and Wythe-av., w. cor., 20x70	8,000
8th-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 20x75	7,000
6th-st., n. e. s., 317.1 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 26.0x14x28.3x14	1,200
4th-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	1,450
Elm-av. and Lafayette-st., s. e. corner, 100x100	250
Schenck-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100 Schenck-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	5,550
Smith-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	2,000
Sigel-av., e. s., 550 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	250
Ocean-av. and Spruce sts., westerly cor., 100x100	250

RICHMOND COUNTY—STATEN ISLAND.

Westfield.

Rossville to Pleasant Plains road, 36 acres	$14,000

Tottenville.

Plot near Totten's Dock, 28x170x273x153, J. A. Sleight's	$10,000

Port Richmond.

Elm-st., w. s., Wm. A. Ross', 50x139	$550

Castleton.

Egbert-av., h. and l., 78x187 ft., E. Egbert	$750
Prospect-av. and Bay-st., corner, C. F. Vass, ½ share	600
Hamilton-av. and Carrol-place, C. Brooks, 110x200	20,000

Middleton.

Pine-st., 50 ft. w. of Gordon-st., 25x50	$850
Lots Nos. 315, 317, 319, map Geo. Catlin's, at Stapleton	4,947

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

South-st., n. s., 185 ft. from Broad-st., 28x87.4	$11,000
Vanderpool-st., n. s., 100 ft. from Halstead-av., 100x125	2,500
Bergen-st., w. s., 200 ft. from South Orange-st., 30x75	1,500
Lewis-st., w. s., 37.6 ft. from Spruce-st., 37.6x100	1,500
Commerce-st., s. s., 555 ft. from Mulberry-st., 36x96	3,000
Orchard and South sts., s. e. corner, 52.6x100	14,000
Chadwick av., e. s., 655 ft. from Clinton-av., 134x325	2,500

Bloomfield.

Newark and Pompton road, n. e. s., indefinite, 100x150	$1,200

Livingston.

W. H. McCreery's property, 41 69-100 acres	$1,800
Indefinite lot, 1 acre	300

Montclair.

New-st. through P. Murth as., n. s., 110x149	$500

East Orange.

Sussex-av., s. s., 75 ft. from Stirling-st., 75x130	$3,000
Main road to Newark, n. s., indefinite, 115x118	3,300

Orange.

Alley, e. s., 197 ft. from Forrest-st., 25x100	$225
Langdon-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Tremont-st., 50x150	350
Sheridan-st., w. s., 140 ft. from Dodd-st., 50x125	381

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 242 ft. s. of 6th-st., 26x95 Bloomfield-st., w. s., 241 ft. s. of 6th-st., 1x95	8,000
Hudson-st., w. s., 113 ft. s. of 7th-st., 20x100	15,000
Washington-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 3d-st., 25x100	7,000
Lots No. 21 and 22, block No. 143, Coster's estate	2,000

Hudson City.

Hoboken-st., lot No. 29, C. Van Vorst's map	$3,500
Lots Nos. 33 and 34, block A, D. Van Riper's	5,500

Harrison.

4th-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Davis-st., 25x100	$350
Five and a half acres adjoining Michael Sandford's	7,500

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 10 to 22 inclusive, block No. 3, Gould's	$3,900

Union.

Lewis-st., s. s., lot No. 151, L. Beeker's map	$450
Lots Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, map North Union	700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BOULEVARD LOTS ON 11TH-av., most admirably located for an institution; grounds all ready for building. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house, No. 4 West 12th-st., commencing one hundred and fifty feet westerly from 5th-av. The house is 25x65 feet, has all improvements, and is in fine order; lot 124 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—REASONABLY, TO CLOSE AN estate, an extra large and valuable corner house, on University-place, near 10th-st.; leasehold. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 362 EAST 50TH-ST., in prime order; finished with all modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 83 3d-av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A fine modern double store, west side, below Grand-st.; leasehold, with renewals; would exchange. Apply to G. B. WOOD, No. 9 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE AT A great bargain; the most desirable place in Brooklyn, convenient to all ferries, and within 45 minutes of City Hall, New-York; house, stable, &c., and three lots of ground beautifully laid out; terms very easy. For particulars address J. K., owner, Box No. 5,225 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS OR A LOcality exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints. To Farmers, Horticulturists, Merchants, Capitalists, Gentlemen of leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a residence in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern Winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the North. Few, if any sections, offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity, for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of eighty-four pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products of the vicinity of Aiken, especially [illegible] cotton, corn, vegetables, &c., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of Town Councils inviting emigration, &c., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, Post Office Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. Mr. Derby can be seen a few days by those desiring a personal interview at No. 132 Broadway, Rooms 11 and 12, from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLOT of ground at Englewood, N. J., now covered with timber, highly and eligibly located, opposite villa [illegible] and fronting an avenue 150 feet wide, and [illegible]. [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT farm of forty-five acres, rolling land and good soil, finely situated on north side Long Island, twenty-five miles from Brooklyn; constant communication by railroad and steamboat; good dwelling, two large barns, nearly new; large henhouse and inclosed henery, young thrifty orchard, strawberries, blackberries, &c., &c. Apply to ADAM C. LEACH, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESidence, with five or more acres of land, near the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Hastings, and four miles from Yonkers. Also ten acres of land adjoining the above. Apply to HENRY PALMER, No. 183 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The five four-story first-class marble-front houses, each 20x70, lot 100 feet, on the east side of 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.; a very desirable location, being in full view of the Central Park and grand circle. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FLOORS FOR BANKS, LIFE INsurance Companies, Railroad or Fast Freight and other offices in the new iron building, corner of Broadway and New Pearl-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE in a good neighborhood up town; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address R. S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT AND SOUTH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER AND UNDER DIRECTION OF SAMUEL M. VALENTINE, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ABRAHAM VALENTINE, DECEASED.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Barclay sts., and known as No. 223; lot 28.9½ front, 26.4 rear, 81.5 south side, 82.1½ north side.

DEY-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Washington and West sts., and known as No. 80; lot 22.0¼ front, 22 rear, by 63 feet 5 inches in depth on each side.

FRONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the south side of Front-st., between Fletcher-street and Burling-slip, and known as No. 165; lot 24.11 front, 23.10½ rear, 102 feet easterly side, 109.6 westerly side.

SOUTH-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the north side of South-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 205; lot 20 by about 72.4.

Sales maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,

Office No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON 1ST-AV., 48TH AND 49TH STS., IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BEEKMAN HILL PROPERTY.

1ST-AV.—8 lots, east side 48th-st. to 49th-st., comprising the whole front.

48TH-ST.—13 lots north side of 48th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

49TH-ST.—13 lots south side of 49th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av.

Sale positive to the highest bidder. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE—By order of Supreme Court, valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 128 Cedar-st.
No. 135 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st., Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 163 Washington-st.
No. 330 Washington-st., corner of Beach-st.
No. 382 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., (late No. 300 4th-st.)

Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day at No. 682 Broadway, the following-named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

DAVID BANKS,	CHARLES JENKINS,
CHARLES COOPER,	WILLIAM PHELPS,
JOSEPH ROGERS,	JOHN MORRISON,
DAVID BANKS, Jr.,	CHARLES BANKS,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	A. WOODRUFF BROWN,
A. D. PORTER,	WILLIAM H. HUME,
HENRY A. KERR,	LOUIS C. GUEUTAL,
JOHN H. KEYSER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously reelected President.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH'L HAYDEN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	THOS. WOODWARD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	SAMUEL R. PLATT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	H. B. LOOMIS,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,	CHARLES HAUSELT,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,	GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were severally unanimously reëlected President and Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Directors of this bank, held this day at the banking rooms, the following-named gentlemen were reëlected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	CHAS. G. LANDON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	SIMON BERNHEIMER,
FRED. W. COGGILL,	NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reëlected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY was unanimously reëlected Vice-President for the ensuing year.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Eclectic Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 19th of January, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
G. DE MACARTY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$10,000 DES MOINES 8 PER cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 95

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,

AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN FIFTY YEARS.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

These bonds, at present price of gold, yield over nine per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as United States Five-twenties, which now pay only six and one-fourth per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over $2,500,000 have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence on the route of the road, as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads in a new and unsettled country.

A limited quantity only of these Bonds are now offered at 95 and accrued interest.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅛	114⅜
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	115¼	115½	10-40 Regis	111	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	115¼	115½	10-40 Coupon	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	115¼	115½	Gold	121⅜	121⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	115¼	115⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅝	109⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114	114¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOYLE COUNTY (KY.) BONDS,

WANTED BY

EGLESTON & SMITH,
No. 11 Broad-st.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Levi Apgar,	C. H. Applegate,	Z. Jaques,
Jas. Flanagan,	Jas. Wallace,	John R. Flanagan,
Daniel Foster,	A. Curtis,	Stephen Viele,
John F. Pupke,	Jas. S. Barrow,	Ed. Smith,
Geo. Carter,	H. K. Thurber,	Thos. M. Wheeler,
W. M. Giles,	A. Eberhardt,	C. B. Richard,
Nelson Smith,	Edgar Pinchot,	Chas. Spear,
R. C. White,	E. T. Tefft,	Allan Hay,
O. W. F. Randolph,	John H. Holdane,	Alex. Bonnell,
F. A. Ray,	W. W. Owens,	T. C. Kimball,
	N. C. Miller.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was elected President, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON TUESday, Jan. 11, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

AUG. C. BECHSTEIN,	JOSEPH STERN,
JOHN G. FLAMMER,	DAVID L. BAKER,
FRED'K LINK,	MAYER EISEMAN,
JOHN MULFORD,	A. S. SPAULDING,
GEORGE MOORE,	B. W. GIBBS,
MUNROE CRANE,	T. C. EASTMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, GEORGE MOORE was reëlected President, and JOHN MULFORD, Vice-President, both unanimously.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at their banking house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
WILLIAM SMITH,	ELISHA BROOKS,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,	HENRY WEIL,
EBEN. BEADLESTON,	JAMES D. FITCH,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	JOHN KERR,
JOHN H. CONTOIT,	JOHN C. CALHOUN.
JESSE A. MARSHALL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 110 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year. Respectfully,
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court House. The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

GREAT WESTERN

(MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

In conformity with the legal requirements, the Company makes the following statement:

Gross premiums received to Dec. 31, 1869		$2,043,513 42
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	$1,643,513 42	
Interest received to same date	84,005 33	
Total	$1,727,518 75	
Losses paid, less salvages	$720,482 59	
Return premiums, expenses and commissions	373,291 90	
Reinsurance and taxes	104,410 73	

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank and in England	$680,406 51
Government bonds, demand and bond and mortgage loans	335,450 00
Real estate, bank and railroad stocks and bonds	527,298 18
Bills receivable and premiums due	897,330 41
Reinsurance, salvage and sundry accounts	250,989 79
Total	$2,690,474 89

By order of the Board of Directors the Company has declared a dividend to the stockholders of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

DIRECTORS.

WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	RICHARD LATHERS,
WM. H. GUION,	JOHN R. GARDNER,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	H. F. SPAULDING,
JAMES M. BROWN,	WILSON G. HUNT,
N. CHANDLER,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
WM. M. EVARTS,	GEO. W. BEE,
JOHN ALLEN,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,	GEO. W. HENNINGS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	CHAS. LULING,
JOHN J. CRANE,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	J. DE NEUFVILLE,
M. A. SORCHAN,	HENRY M. TABER,
C. C. BALDWIN,	NATH'L B. WEED,
FRANK PHELPS,	FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
JAMES T. SOUTTER,	GEO. WESTFELDT,
WILLIAM PATRICK.	

JOHN A. PARKER, President.
ALEX'R MACKAY, Vice-President.
W. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. 1,000,000 July 15, 1870.	Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. 1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice.	Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
CHARLES A. COE,
JAMES STUART,
JAMES P. WALLACE,
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH,
CURTIS NOBLE,
ROBERT SCHELL,
CHARLES STANTON,
ABEL DENISON,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
HUGH ALLEN,
JOSEPH SLAGG.

At the meeting of the Board this day, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE HORICON IRON COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT.—The amount of the capital of this Company and which has been issued for the purchase of mines and other property necessary for the business of said Company and in payment therefor, and which has not been paid in cash, is — $250,000

Capital actually paid in as above stated — 250,000

Amount of its existing debts about — 3,500

Dated NEW-YORK, 13th January, 1870.

GEORGE G. SAMPSON, President.
CYRUS BUTLER, RICHARD BUTLER, JOSEPH T. SANGER, Majority of Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss: On this 14th day of January, A. D. 1870, before me came GEORGE G. SAMPSON, President of the Horicon Iron Company, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that the within statement to which he has subscribed his name is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentleman were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	PETER B. SWEENY,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	ANDREW MILLS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	

and WILLIAM A. DARLING, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, CHARLES JOHNSON were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES R. COBB,	PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purpose of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and remain so until after the election.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUStees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the second class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

WANTED—$1,000 CONFEDERATE Coupon Bonds at $1 each. Address Post Office Box No. 1,598, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 15th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company are hereby called to attend a special meeting of the stockholders at the Company's office, No. 147 West Baltimore-st., in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 24th January, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the President and Board of Directors. JOHN N. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 8, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,809 70
ASSETS	$306,809 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!

The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 398 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

Gross assets Jan. 1, 1870	$440,593 32
Cash capital	200,000 00
Surplus	240,593 32
Unpaid losses	3,000 00

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Net Cash Surplus, $202,982.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 14 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE (this day) declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, will be paid Jan. 20. Transfer books are closed until that date.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 135 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st January, 1870	4,516,368 46
LIABILITIES	120,387 83

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 187 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1870.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 173 BROADWAY, corner of Cortlandt-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank in that City.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870. NO. 470 BROADWAY,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.)—This Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS—SAMUEL F. COWDREY, Trustee of Elizabeth Phelps, against ISABELLA AGNEW, Esther Agnew, Gilmore Agnew, Jane Ann Graham, Margaret Lockhart, The People of the State of New-York, and James Burns.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1869.
W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said above-mentioned office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 1st day of December, 1869.
W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d18-law10wSa

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—SOPHIE HEINEMAN, plaintiff, against HERZ HEINEMAN, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 231 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1869.
ADOLF. LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1869.—New-York, Dec. 14, 1869.
ADOLF. LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d18-law6wSa

DRY GOODS.

MERINO UNDER WEAR

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE INSURance Stock, for merchandise of any description. Address W. F. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

DEALERS IN BUCKWHEAT FLOUR can obtain a fancy article, in limited quantities, by sending their orders to L. H. SOULE, Kirkwood Mills, Broome County, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 366 6th-av., (Booth's Building.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

N. B.—Drafts on all principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax,)

COMPUTED FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

All deposits made now or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending on the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principal.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums of $5 and upwards which shall have been on deposit for three or six months next previous to Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on or before the 17th inst.; all interest not called for will be added as principal and compounded at the same rate.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 17th day of January, 1870. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1870, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, Secretaries.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK, NO. 244 8TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, AT the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000. Interest allowed from the 1st of every month.

ALFRED MOORE, President,
NATHANIEL ELLIS, WM. W. OWENS, Vice-Presidents.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from JAN. 1. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 391 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on deposits from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; interest from the first day of every month equal to 7 and 8 per cent. per annum. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. LEFFERTS and MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Jr., bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order this day made I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., I will sell at public auction, at the warerooms of Lefferts Bros., No. 94 Beekman-st., New-York, by Messrs. Burdett, Dennis & Co., Auctioneers, the stock and fixtures of the said bankrupts, consisting of galvanized iron, galvanized tea-kettles, roofing nails and spikes, sinks, wire galvanized, bright and annealed; galvanized plates, staples, spiders, pots, bowls, glue pots, mastin kettles, &c., &c.

Also, office furniture, desks, chairs, sofa, press, platform scales, truck, tools, &c., &c.

Also, immediately after the above, at the factory, Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Cannon-st., New-York, all machinery in factory, comprising steam engine, boiler, wire machine, sheet roller, cleaning tubs, grindstones, scales, furnace, bath, miscellaneous, tools, &c., &c. Terms cash.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1870.

JAMES H. FAY, Assignee, &c., of Lefferts Bros.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF BOOKS.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, and FOLLOWING EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, sale of a MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an exceedingly CHOICE COLLECTION OF BOOKS relating to America, of GREAT RARITY and VALUE. Also a very fine assortment of ENGLISH WORKS. The books in this library have been specially selected and comprise the best and most perfect editions in extra elegant bindings, ordered to suit the owner. Seldom has a library containing so many choice and scarce works been offered to the public by auction. Catalogue, price, 50 cents. Books on exhibition Friday morning.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Feb. 3
Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20	Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, Jan. 26	Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Th'sd'y, Jan. 27	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2	Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA........Jan. 15	CAMBRIA........Feb. 5
EUROPA........Jan. 22	IOWA........Feb. 12
INDIA........Jan. 29	CALEDONIA........Feb. 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain CUTTING........Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE.

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.

Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Auguste's" at $3, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold.. 80

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LIMEBURNER,
On TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The MERCEDITA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Jan. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Jan. 27.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:20 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned having been for the last forty years a full, equal and senior partner of the lately dissolved firm of A. BININGER & CO., established in 1776, and having commenced anew next door below the old stand, under the firm name of A. BININGER CLARK & SON, (Successor,) have been restrained by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of New-York, from using my BAPTISMAL name of BININGER, also that of SUCCESSOR, I would hereby inform the public that for the present and until my name Bininger be restored to me by Judge Gilbert, I shall do business in the Wine, Liquor and Fine Family Grocery trade, under the name and title of ABRAHAM B. CLARK & SON, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of D. H. GOODMAN & BRO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
D. H. GOODMAN.
SAMUEL GOODMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between NICHOLAS GEFFROY, HENRY HASLER and LOUIS FINKELMEIER, carrying on business as manufacturing jewelers at No. 4 Cortlandt-street, in the City of New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that HENRY HASLER alone is authorized to collect the debts due the copartnership and to settle up its affairs.
NICHOLAS GEFFROY.
HENRY HASLER.
LOUIS FINKELMEIER.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

The business will be continued at the same place, by the undersigned, under the style of GEFFROY & CO.
NICHOLAS GEFFROY.
LOUIS FINKELMEIER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.
WM. EDGAR BIRD,
JAMES C. GODFREY.

The business of the late firm of WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. will be continued by the undersigned at No. 61 Front-st. WM. EDGAR BIRD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is today admitted a partner in our house.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. P. T. TUNISON HAS BEEN ADmitted a partner in our firm, commencing on 1st January, 1870. JAHNE, SMITH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S warerooms, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, A GOLD LOCKET, with spiral chain, going from 37th-st., by 5th-av. stage, to Niblo's Theatre. Locket was set with diamonds with ruby centre. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the Times' office publication desk.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS M. E. Church, 153d-st. and 10th-av.—Second week of special religious services as follows: Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. MILLARD. EVENING, by Rev. A. J. RYNETT, D. D., of Philadelphia. MONDAY EVENING, by Chaplain C. C. MCCABE, of Chicago. TUESDAY EVENING, by Rev. W. P. CORBITT. WEDNESDAY EVENING, by Chaplain C. C. MCCABE. THURSDAY EVENING, by Rev. C. A. STODDARD. FRIDAY EVENING, by Chaplain C. C. MCCABE. Evening services to commence promptly at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN WORK ON THE PAcific Coast.—The friends of the American Tract Society will hold a meeting in the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr.,) Madison-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. G. L. SHEARER, Assistant Secretary, and JOHN E. VASSAR, Missionary Colporteur, will make interesting statements of personal observations in a recent extended tour on the Pacific Coast, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. TYNG and Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON.

FALLEN WOMEN.—REV. DR. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, delivered an important sermon on the above subject, in Calvary Church, on the 12th of December last. At the earnest request of the Trustees of the Midnight Mission he will repeat the sermon in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. A full representation of the Church is earnestly desired. A collection will be made.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.
Morning service at 10½ o'clock.
Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.
Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 258 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD—both at 3 P. M.

ST. DAVID'S PROTESTANT EPISCOpal Church—Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, Rector.—Divine service will be held until further notice in the Hall No. 679 9th-av., near 47th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, will officiate at the services Sunday, Jan. 16. All strangers kindly welcomed.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association.—Free classes for members will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 17. German, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; French, Tuesday and Thursday evenings; bookkeeping, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; writing, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Members should apply at once to the Secretary, R. R. MCBURNEY.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., the second of the Sunday evening discourses. Subject—*Our Young Women.* Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock, as usual. All are cordially invited.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sunday School Teachers.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., in Dr. Crosby's church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. H. VINCENT will give a lecture lesson. Rev. H. CLAY TRUMBULL, of Hartford, will deliver an address on *The Church and the Sunday School.*

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Text—*Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child?* and at 7½ P. M. text—*The harvest is past, &c.* Preaching every evening next week. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS; communion service after sermon; preaching in the evening; Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

A MEETING ON BEHALF OF THE work of the Italian Church Reform Commission will be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Right Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend. The extra services will be continued every evening during the coming week except Saturday.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. H. F. PEASE, P. E., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR. Evening theme—*The Two Gates.* Sunday School at 9 and 1½ o'clock. Young People's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 o'clock. Short addresses by visitors, singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—An illustrated lecture on the Holy Land will be delivered in this Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the 17th and 18th inst., by the Hon. L. H. DIEHL, late United States Minister to Asia. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the two lectures, 50 cents.

REV. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D., WILL preach the annual sermon before the New-York Branch American Church Union, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at Christ Church, 5th-av., corner 35th-st. Subject—*The Prayer of the Church.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

SECOND-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (NEAR Avenue D.)—Preaching 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Subject—*The Bible the Safeguard of our Protestant and Republican Liberty.* Prayer meeting at 3 and preaching at 7 by Rev. H. F. PEASE. P. S.—Revival services through the week.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Hall corner Broadway and 28th-st., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free, and all are cordially invited. Subject—*The Disposition of Character in Time and Eternity.*

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER H. K. FLAGG will be with the Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., three times on the SABBATH. Subject at 7 o'clock in the evening—*The Prophetic Numbers.* Love Feast at 3 P. M. Preaching at No. 405 Grand-st., A. M. and P. M.

A WORD TO PROTESTANT AMERIcan Citizens—"The Bible in Our Schools and State." A discourse by
Rev. W. H. BOOLE.
For Sale by TIBBALS & SON, No. 37 Park-row.
Single copies 6 cents; $5 per 100.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL deliver his lecture on *Building and Being,* before the Lee Literary Association, in the Universalist Church, Bleecker-st., corner Downing-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50c., for sale at the door.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE DIRECtors of the Union Theological Seminary, a discourse on Theological Seminaries will be delivered next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, D. D., of Brooklyn, L. I., will supply our pulpit on SUNDAY next, the 16th inst., morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction.

REV. H. W. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—The hour of morning service in this Church hereafter will be 11 o'clock. Service on SUNDAY, 16th, at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Bishop COXE will preach in the evening.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, west of Broadway.—Service SUNDAY (D. V.) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*The idolaters punished and Moses interceding for Israel.*

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Rev. R. M. STRATTON, Pastor of Lexington-av. M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., WILL preach at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN EMORY at 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. L. CHANEY WILL PREACH at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 16, morning and evening. Subject, evening—*What Hands Were Made for.*

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in the chapel. All are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Houston-st.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Richest Pearl,* and at 7½ P. M., subject—*The Grandest Procession.*

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-st. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine services in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

PEW FOR SALE—MIDDLE AISLE, CALvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Apply to No. 75 Cedar-st., Room No. 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—W. WILLIAMS, sexton and Undertaker, No. 329 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music; convenient to strangers. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the Eleventh Sermon in the Course of Sermons for the People, by Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D. Succeeding sermons in this course by Revs. Drs. CONRAD and HALL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., will take place SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. H. DIEBOLD, missionary of the American Sunday School Union from Michigan, and Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, of this City. Singing by the children, under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, on West 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. R. C. PUTNEY will preach his farewell sermon at the above church on SUNDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D., will preach at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting after preaching. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

COURSE OF REVIVAL SERMONS in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, D. D. All welcome.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., late of Hannibal, Mo., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All invited; strangers welcome; seats free.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., WILL preach in St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, East 19th-st., near 1st-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Special collection for Foreign Missions.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and G. W. WOODRUFF, D. D., at 7½ P. M. General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

DOOM OF THE MAN OF SIN.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Prophecies Concerning the Roman Antichrist and his Coming Doom.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning, and Rev. JAMES H. MORGAN in the evening. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st., Rev. WM H. CLARK, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a good locality, convenient to University-place or 8th-av. cars; terms reasonable; also hall bedroom at $2 per week. Address C. B., 256 West 43d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFALO having more room than they require will let, with or without private table, together or separately, three rooms on the second floor; highest references given and required. For particulars call at 208 East 15th-st.

NO. 52 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen only; house and location very desirable; French private family; references.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

A PLEASANT BED AND SITTING room to let, with board, on second floor; every modern convenience; references required. No. 97 Clinton-place.

ACCOMMODATIONS WITH FIRST-class board. Apply at No. 143 East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park. References exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—A SINGLE room, also a large room, with every convenience, to let, with board. References required.

NO. 165 WEST 34TH-ST.—TWO NICEly furnished rooms, either with or without board, in private family.

ROOM TO LET—WITH FIRE AND GAS, to a single gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. 45 East 18th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, SINGly or en suite. No. 47 West 16th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD and room on or near 9th-st., City, by a single gentleman. Address C. E. R., Box No. 4,709 Post Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, or chambermaid and laundress, or to do fine washing; she is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner; country or city; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands meats, soups, pastry and desserts; will assist with the coarse washing if required; good references given. Call at No. 230 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman, as cook; will assist with the washing; is a good cook; meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; good washer and ironer; two years in last place; lady can be seen. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman to do general housework in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 139 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for a young woman, whom she can recommend as seamstress and wait on a lady, or to take care of a large child. Apply for three days at No. 39 West 18th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PASTRY cook in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; speaks French Spanish and English; the best City reference. Address M., No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, a situation to do general housework in a small American family who keep one servant; City preferred. Call at No. 123 West 31st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 449 40th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook; six years' and other references. Call for two days at No. 337 East 32d-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; City reference. Call at No. 427 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK and to assist with washing and ironing, in a small private family. Call at No. 338 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, TO make pastry, in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; speaks French, Spanish and English; the best of City reference. Address M., 132 West 15th-st.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING THE BEST CITY and old country reference, wishes a situation as private waiter; none but strictly private families need apply. Address F. P. M., care J. T. T., Esq., No. 202 5th-av., for one week.

FARMER.—A NEW-ENGLANDER, WITH wife and one child wishes a situation as farmer, or to manage a farm; good reference given. Address FARMER, No. 245 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN, GERMAN OR colored man, who can come well recommended, as gardener and to take charge of a horse and cow, on a small place near the City; no objection to a man and wife if without children. Address, with references, C. W. W., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands bookkeeping, a good penman and familiar with foreign calculations, to act as assistant bookkeeper. Address Post Office Box No. 1,595, with references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER FOR a private family. Apply at No. 1 East 40th-st., first door from 5th-av., between 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening; call at basement door.

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Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE, at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

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FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....AUGUSTIN DALY.
OLIVE LOGAN'S
VIVID LOCAL COMEDY
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SURF! SATURDAY MATINEE. SURF!
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SURF!
OR SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
THEATRE
PACKED
NIGHTLY.
The rich local scenes followed by screams of laughter.
THE AMUSING STEAMBOAT SCENE!
THE BUSTLING HOTEL SCENE!
THE GREAT SURF-BATHING SCENE!
WITH ALL THE PRETTY BATHERS IN REAL BATHING COSTUMES!
THE REALISTIC COLONADE TABLEAUX!
THE GORGEOUS "GRAND HOP" AND THE CHILDREN'S QUADRILLE!
PROCLAIMED
BY THE POTENT PUBLIC VOICE
TO BE THE RICHEST LOCAL SCENES
EVER EXHIBITED ON
THE NEW-YORK STAGE!
Seats secured ten days in advance.

In consequence of the great hit of SURF, the production will be deferred of the new Comedy of powerful human interest, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based on the reigning sensation of European dramatic circles, and entitled
FROU-FROU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST MATINEE AT 2. LAST EVENING AT 8.
LAST MATINEE AT 2. LAST EVENING AT 8.
THE TWO FINAL PERFORMANCES OF
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
MR. GEO. L. FOX. MR. GEO. L. FOX.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED
AND ADMIRABLY ACTED
BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
FERGUSSON TROTTER, (of Piccadilly,)
GEO. L. FOX
Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Becks, Byrnes, Cushman, &c.; Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
IN ACT 3D, THE INTRODUCTION OF
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
ON MONDAY,
MR. GEO. L. FOX IN TWO CHARACTERS.
PAUL PRY and JAQUES STROP.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BYRNE & STARR........Managers
REVIVAL OF OPERA BOUFFE, SEASON 1870.
Opening night, MONDAY, Jan. 24. Engagement of Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear for the first time in America in her celebrated rôle of the Grande Duchesse, which she performed 180 consecutive nights in London, at the Olympic, to overflowing houses. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Grand Orchestra, powerful chorus and great cast. Comedie Française, once a week. Subscriptions now open. Regular sale begins Thursday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
THE WONDERFUL ONONDAGA GIANT.

THE MUSEUM.		THE MENAGERIE.
THE BIRDS.		THE CONCERTS.
MATINEE.	IXION.	LISA WEBER
MATINEE.	IXION.	AND BLONDE
MATINEE.	IXION.	Burlesque Company

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.

Two performances.
BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
Elegant scenery, popular music, and elaborate costumes. Second week of the great Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty, and Hengler's Minstrels, and Brass Band. New acts, new songs, new dances. Twenty-two performers. Admission, 50 cents. Matinee TO-DAY.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
OLE BULL.
(His last appearance previous to his departure for the Pacific coast.
MISS HATTIE SAFFORD, SOPRANO,
MR. WM. MACDONALD, TENOR,
MR. EDWARD HOFFMAN, PIANIST,
MR. J. H. WILLCOX, of Boston, ORGANIST.
A BRILLIANT AND SELECT PROGRAMME.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. TICKETS NOW FOR SALE at Messrs. Pond's, Schirmer's, Ditson's and Pattison's.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

GRAND CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

Mr. J. LEVY..........	Cornet
Mr. L. P. THATCHER.	Mr. WM. J. HILL.
Mr. WM. E. BAIRD.	Mr. WM. H. BECKETT.
Mr. J. H. WILLCOX.	Mr. A. L. MORA.
Admission 50c.	Concert at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS NOW FOR SALE.

"PHIL SHERIDAN"

AT
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

A lecture, by General STEWART L. WOODFORD, will be given for the benefit of the Fund for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at the principal hotels and music stores, at the counting rooms of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Sun,* and at the door.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

NO. 31. PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
CONCERTS ON THE GREAT ORGAN
Every SATURDAY from 4 to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 3½.
Mr. F. F. MULLER, organist of Church of the Ascension, New-York, will play to-day.
Admission, 15 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

OURS AT WALLACK'S.

Salads, Oysters, Creams, Charlottes, Eclairs, &c., after the play, at
CLARK'S CONFECTIONERY,
Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Andrew J. Richards, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. RING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George E. Ring, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870.
ja8-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS CAHN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Cahn, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1870.
ja15-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. BRODERICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John F. Broderick, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1870.
ja15-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SAMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, or other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th December, 1869.
ja1-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHES.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of Joseph Hughes, bankrupt, in said Court; that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that I shall then and there apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1870.
WM. W. STONE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMPSON GREENFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of November, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thompson Greenfield, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
SAMUEL A. SAWYER, Assignee.
ja15-1aw3wSa*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING
WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
OURS.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE BAND OF "OURS."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
OURS. OURS. OURS.
THURSDAY, OURS. FRIDAY, OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Nineteenth and last time, Sheridan's Masterpiece,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In answer to numerous inquiries at the box office, it is respectfully announced that
A MATINEE OF "OURS"
will be given
SATURDAY, JAN. 22,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1 P. M.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
SIXTH APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
OF
MR. FECHTER,
THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR,
who will be supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1870,
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
(in three acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled
RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS.......................MR. FECHTER
PRINCESS........MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
RUY BLAS
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the exquisite Fairy Spectacle,
CINDERELLA,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
ROBERT STICKNEY, THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS
of the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe in
HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

New Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SATURDAY EVENING, 15th. 1. Macbeth: Dagger, Soliloquy and Murder. Scene—Act II. 2. Dickens: Little Dombey at Blimber's. 3. Poetry, comic and pathetic, from various sources. 4. Dickens: The breaking up and Soiree at Blimber's. Reserved seats at McFarland's, No. 947 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701. Mr. Vandenhoff's address is No. 15 Washington-place

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY

OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of centuries in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native Institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer to those Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the
General Conservatory Offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York,
No. 128 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

THE CHARITY BALL WILL TAKE place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, under the usual management. Tickets $5 each, admitting one person.

LECTURES

INVITATION.
LECTURE
UPON THE CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION,
By Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON,
HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, AT 8 P. M.
COMMITTEE.—Jose F. Navarro, C. A. Hubbard, Jas. Griffin, Robt. O'Brien, F. Garrick, Robt. Coddington.
P. C WRIGHT, Chairman,
T. M. TOOLE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL FOR 1870.

THE ALDINE PRESS.

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WITH DORE'S GREAT MASTERPIECE,
THE DARKNESS
AT THE CRUCIFIXION,

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SPECIMENS, 20 CENTS.
SUTTON, BOWNE & CO., Publishers,
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THE NEW-YORK CITIZEN AND ROUND TABLE.

Commencement next SATURDAY of a story by ELEANOR KIRK, a sequel to "Up Broadway." A story of woman's wrongs and sufferings, by one of the most prominent and brilliant of the women's rights women.

The usual dish of Politics, Poetry and Literature.

THADDEUS NORRIS on Field Sports. American Breechloaders discussed.

A great libel suit against the Sorosis, reported solely for the CITIZEN.

OFFICE, NO. 32 BEEKMAN-ST.

ECCE FEMINA.

AN ATTEMPT TO SOLVE THE WOMAN QUESTION.

"It is clear in statement, dispassionate in discussion, and treats the subject with ability."—*Zion's Advocate.*

"He has attacked the logic of Stuart Mill's volume with vigor, and shown that fallacies are not infrequent in the most telling portions of his plea."—*Morning Star.*

"This (his refutation of Mill) is done in a clear, scientific, satisfactory way."—*Watchman and Reflector.*

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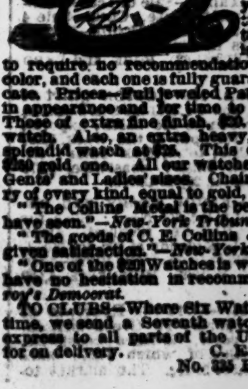
"The author writes with great candor and fairness. * * The work is a valuable contribution to this important discussion."—*Portland Transcript.*

"It is a series of powerful and well-prepared arguments."—*Boston Traveller.*

"He affirms that 'woman's welfare, as well as man's, requires that her wages continue to be much less than his—perhaps one-half as much,' and what is more to the point he proves it."—*The Congregationalist.*

It will be hard for some to believe this last assertion until they read the book. Sold by all booksellers, and will be mailed, postpaid, for $1 50 by the publisher,
CARLOS WHITE, Hanover, N. H.
Sold in New-York by the American News Company.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY. The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (Improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. They retain their color, and each one is fully guaranteed by special certificate. Prices—Full jeweled Patent Levers, $15. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150. Those of extra fine finish, $20. Equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly finished and splendid watch at $25. This equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, Gents' and Ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

"The Collins Metal is the best imitation of gold we have seen."—*New-York Tribune.*

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C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Positively last appearance of
WM. HORACE AND ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1870.
LAST TIME.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
MISS NELLIE PHIRES,
the accomplished Vocalist, in her beautiful
OPERATIC GEMS.
LAST TIME.
LINGARD SKETCHES.
LAST TIME.
ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER.
LAST TIME.
PLUTO. PLUTO.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2.
MONDAY—First time, Robertson's beautiful comedy DAVID GARRICK, and reëngagement for four nights only of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
JOS. C. FOSTER'S Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
is rapidly approaching its completion, and will be produced in A FEW DAYS, at an outlay of over $75,000,
and on a scale of splendor unparalleled in
THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.

Entire new scenery	by	Witham & Russell Smith
Costumes	by	Thos. Joyce
Properties	by	J. P. Denel
Machinery	by	Dunne and Assistants

SECOND HAMLET MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 1.

SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES,

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the play of HAMLET, and to enable all to witness the CLOSING SCENE, the curtain will rise precisely at 7:45 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last TWO NIGHTS of Mr. JAMES MACE, the Champion of the World. Also, Mr. POOLEY MACE. A GRAND SET-TO. TOM AND JERRY. Joan of Arc. Village Barber. Game Cock of the Wilderness.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

ANNA MEHLIG HAS THE HONOR TO announce that her FIRST CONCERT will take place at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, assisted by the following eminent artists:
MME. ELIZA CARLATI, Soprano,
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin,
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello,
CHARLES FRADEL, Conductor.
Tickets of admission, $1, for sale at the ticket office of the hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at all the principal music stores.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL.

FIRST CONCERT, SECOND SEASON.
Sixty choice voices at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, Conductor.
Tickets $1, reserved seats, 50 cents extra; to be had at KIRBY'S, No. 633 Broadway, and at door on evening of the Concert.

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Literary Society will have a public debate on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17. Question—"Ought the Reading of the Bible to be Excluded from the Public Schools?"

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

DOLBEAR'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.,
over Aitken & Miller's,
is now open, day and evening, for private instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the most complete commercial institution in the country. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils and promise success to every student. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

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SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.
The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.
Terms—$600 per annum.

A CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, DAY and evening, in writing and bookkeeping. Ladies' writing classes 11 and 4 o'clock; $5.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

$2 50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, Spanish, $5 each; Phonography, day and evening; private rooms. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A agreeable reunion of the members of the Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, was held last evening, with the object of promoting mutual acquaintance and friendships. To add to the interest of the event several new productions of the well-known artists, Messrs. OGILVIE, BUNNER and HART were placed on exhibition. Miss CLARA NORRIS read some selections from the popular authors, which were favorably received. Miss HUTCHINGS also delivered STIGELLI'S "Ieolina" with success. The gathering gave general satisfaction, and will be repeated each Friday evening for some time to come.

The *Evening Post* of yesterday states that the old-established cloth firm of GEO. UNDERHILL & Co., No. 106 Duane-street, suspended payment on Tuesday last. The particulars of the cause of the suspension, according to that paper, are as follows: Being puzzled at their unaccountable lack of money for some time past, the firm, on Monday, finding that they had not the means to make certain heavy payments due the following day, charged Mr. JAS. E. UNDERHILL, a partner, who acted as bookkeeper and financial manager, with carelessly or dishonestly conducting the accounts. He then confessed that he had been abstracting money from the firm during the last five years, and used it in petroleum stock operations, mining transactions and gold and railway security gambling. His last abstraction amounted to $4,000, but the purpose is unknown. He did not reveal the name of his broker.

The officers of Neptune Lodge, No. 317, F. and A. M., were installed last evening at their rooms, Irwin Building, corner Bowery and Bleecker-street. R. W. HENRY C. BANKS, P. D. G. M., officiated, with the assistance of CHAS. T. MCCLENAHAN, of Howard Lodge. After the ceremonies had been concluded, a bountiful collation was partaken of, and speeches of the most happy order were indulged until an early morning hour.

The German Republican Club of the Seventh Assembly District reorganized for the present year, at No. 118 Greenwich-street, last night, by electing the following officers: P. C. ROEDEL, President; Dr. PRESSLER and CH. JACOBS, Vice-Presidents; ALEXANDER BERNDT, Treasurer; W. MERTENS, Secretary. The following delegates to the German Republican Central Committee of this City were elected: P. C. ROEDEL, WM. WEBER, ALEXANDER BERNDT, CHRISTIAN JACOBS, JOHN H. HAAS.

We were visited last evening by a storm of wind, snow and hail, which covered the ground with a thin and icy sheet, making the walking difficult and disagreeable. It was a pleasant night for staying at home, reading or chatting with friends, or listening, in a safe and cosy corner by the fireside, to the howling of the storm without. Few ventured forth besides those who were compelled to face the storm as a matter of business.

A total eclipse of the moon will occur on next Monday morning, Jan. 17. This eclipse will not be invisible in this latitude, but visible in part at Chicago, Ill.; also wholly or partially visible at points west of that city, as at St. Paul, Omaha, Sitka, in Alaska, Sacramento and San Francisco; visible also in Asia and Europe. The moon will be full in New-York at 9:49 A. M.

Messrs. IRVIN, MITCHELL and BLAIR, members of the Railroad Committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the pneumatic tunnel on Broadway, are in town. They are actively pursuing the business of their visit, the particulars of which are withheld for the present.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the Great Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Fishes and Reptiles; their Structure and Natural History." Lecturer, Professor ADRIAN J. EBELL.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer FINLEY discovered two burglars at work on the door of the umbrella manufactory of DOUBLEDAY & BRIGHT, No. 22 Wooster-street. They fled precipitately upon his appearing. He chased them for several blocks, but failed to overtake either of them. Upon examination of the door where they had been at work it was found that it had not been forced open, but it bore the marks of a "jimmy."

A fire occurred yesterday in the dyeing house of HENRY NOR, No. 430 West Forty-second-street, caused by a defect in the chimney, doing a damage of $50 to stock and the same amount to the building.

A penitent woman yesterday returned an overpayment of $18 to Mr. HORACE WATERS, of Broadway, saying that her conscience would not permit her to keep it.

It was Roundsman CHARLES W. AUSTIN, of the Thirty-second sub-Precinct, and not Roundsman WESTON, who arrested the two desperadoes in Yonkers, as previously stated.

The annual tea party of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, at 7:30 o'clock. The entertainment will be furnished by the ladies of the Church and Sabbath School.

Mr. JOSEPH DELAVANTE, well known to the Masonic fraternity as a Past Master of Pacific Lodge No. 233, died in St. Louis on Thursday morning. The body will reach this City on Monday, and the funeral will take place soon afterwards from the lodge rooms in Booth's Theatre building.

JOHN BETUMAN was arraigned before Justice COX yesterday, accused by ALEX MCC. STETSON of being the confederate of WASHINGTON HARRINGTON in his recent swindling operations. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

HENRY STRAUSS was detected yesterday in the act of stealing a box containing twenty-five dozen suspenders from in front of ROBT. CURRIE'S store, No. 55 Leonard-street, and was arrested at the instance of JOHN GARVIN, of No. 54 Leonard-street. Justice COX held the prisoner for trial.

GEO. STOLL, aged 23, a native of Germany, who was assaulted and stabbed on Christmas Eve, in a saloon, No. 124 Delancey-street, by some unknown men, died yesterday at his residence, at the above number. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day.

The unknown boy killed by a Harlem train at Forty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue on Thursday evening, was yesterday identified as THOMAS DUFFY, aged 11, residing at No. 347 East Seventeenth-street. The deceased fell before the train and his body was nearly cut in two. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

KATE CLANCY and SARAH SIMPSON, both well-known pickpockets, were arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a valuable ring and a small sum of money from a Mrs. SHANDLEY, in LORD & TAYLOR'S Grand-street store, a few days ago. As the victim could not positively identify the accused, Justice COX discharged them.

CHARLES R. GIELI, of No. 101 South-street, was sent to a drug store, on Thursday, by CHAS. DAGNER, of No. 46 Division-street, to look for a situation. DAGNER induced his unsophisticated friend to leave a coat valued at $50 with him, and then disappeared. Being arrested and arraigned before Alderman MOORE, DAGNER was held for trial.

JAMES BURKE and an unknown confederate assaulted GEORGE JOHNSON on the 13th inst. at No. 99 James-street, and robbed him of $190 in cash. BURKE was arrested and Alderman MOORE held him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

JACOB HILLER, aged 17, while at work yesterday in the factory corner Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, was struck on the head by an iron collar which fell through the hatchway and was fatally injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S salary, as pastor of Plymouth Church, has been increased to $20,000 per annum.

The receipts of the Treasurer of the Williamsburg Dispensary last year amounted to $1,610.38, out of which the generous directors paid an apothecary and spent for drugs $1,408 68. This large exhibit of charity speaks loudly for the benevolent spirit of the residents of the Eastern District.

The Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, Rev. L. D. CUYLER'S, will receive forty persons into their membership to-morrow morning. This is now the largest Presbyterian Church yet organized in this country, numbering 1,325 members.

JOHN MCGHEE, charged with a felonious assault on DENNIS BURNS, on the 18th of December last, was before Justice WALSH for examination yesterday. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. F. F. MULLER, organist of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, will be the performer on the Plymouth Church organ this afternoon.

The first of the election fraud cases is set down for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. In the Court room and along the corridor of the Court House, yesterday, politicians were boasting their readiness to "bet odds" that there "would'nt never be no trial by the Deestrict-Attorney" in any of the cases.

Mrs. EMMELINE REED, the soprano of the Church of the Holy Trinity choir, will give a concert at the Academy of Music on the 20th inst.

The thirty-second annual ball of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the late Brooklyn Fire Department, will take place in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, Feb. 7.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a fire took place in the millinery store of WM. BERGEN, No. 162 Atlantic-street. Damage, $150; insured for $6,000.

The jury in the case of EDWIN PERRY, who was charged with the murder of THOMAS HAYES, the Furman-street watchman, came into Court last evening and stated that they could not agree. They stood ten for conviction of murder in the first degree, and two for acquittal. They having been out all day, and there being no prospect of an agreement, they were discharged by the Court, and the prisoner remanded to the Jail.

NEW-JERSEY.

The recent fire at LOUGHRAN'S liquor store, in Jersey City, is said to have been started by Mr. LOUGHRAN, or in his interest, to secure the amount of an insurance policy for $4,000 upon the stock and furniture in the store. The suspected parties have been taken into custody and committed for examination.

A course of lectures will be delivered in the Methodist Church at Little Falls, during the present month. Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, of this City, opened the course on Thursday evening, in the presence of a large audience. The proceeds are to be devoted to church purposes.

The original copy of the Lecompton Constitution is now in the possession of Colonel JONES, of Middlesex County. It is written upon a large piece of parchment, about a yard square. It was twice captured in the Kansas wars, and went safely through the sacking of Lawrence. Colonel JONES will exhibit the document at the next meeting of the Passaic County Historical Society.

The Coroner's inquest at Hackensack on the body of ex-Congressman HUYLER rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from blows received at the hands of BENJAMIN ACKERMAN. The latter is in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

A fire broke out at a late hour on Thursday night in the stable in the rear of the stove store of Mr. SCHNEITZLER, in Federal-street, Camden. The store was partially destroyed. The loss is $15,000; fully covered by insurance. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

JAMES RILEY and THOMAS ALLSENCE, two young men, residing in River-street, Newark, became engaged in an affray yesterday morning, in the course of which RILEY struck ALLSENCE with a brickbat, breaking his jaw and fracturing his skull. RILEY was arrested. He was deeply intoxicated, and it was asserted by his friends, one of whom claimed to have witnessed the affair, that he was throwing the brickbats carelessly and did not appear to strike ALLSENCE intentionally. The latter was removed to his home, where he lies in a critical condition.

JAMES STEINFELD, a Philadelphian, and WILLIAM CLARK, of Gordonsville, Va., were arrested in Newark on Thursday night on suspicion of having stolen a bundle of hats that was found in their possession. The hats were subsequently identified as having been stolen a few nights ago from the manufactory of MOORE & SEELEY BROTHERS, and the thieves were committed for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 14—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86¼; Ten-forties, 85. Erie Railway Shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 100, exdividend; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 75c.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—No dispatches from Frankfort, giving the statement of the Bourse, have been received here for two days.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for export, and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 363,000 bales, of which 114,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 44,000 were American.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sugar is dull and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Jan. 14.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Jan. 14—2 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞, for account 92¾. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—2 P. M.—COTTON—The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at sea bound for this port is estimated at 237,000 bales, of which 171,000 are American. (The stock of Cotton in port should be 366,000 bales, and not 363,000 as sent you this morning.)

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. ⅌ cental for California White; 7s. 9d.@7s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 6d.@8s. 7d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 12,500 are American. Flour, 21s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 69s. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, Jan. 14.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday.

HAMBURG, Jan. 14.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 14—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 85. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 17¼; Illinois Centrals, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Cheese firm. Pork dull.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum 1s. 10½d. ⅌ gallon. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sugar dull at 28s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes, 73f. 72c.

HAVRE, Jan. 14.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 136f. ⅌ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR steady and fairly active at $3 50@$4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT steady and firm at 77c. for No. 2; in the afternoon, active and firm at 77¼c.@77½c. cash; 77¾c.@78c. seller February. CORN dull and ½c.@¾c. higher; sales of No. 2 at 69½c.@72c.; in the afternoon, No. 2 nominally 69½c.@70c. OATS dull and ½c. lower; sales at 39½c. RYE inactive and nominally 68c.@69c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull; No. 2 nominal at 80c.@85c. HIGHWINES dull at 94c. MESS PORK active and advanced 25c.@50c., closing at $26 75@$27 cash. LARD firm at 15¾c.@16c. seller February. HAMS steady; Sweet-pickled, 13½c.@14c. for Country; 14¼c.@14¾c. for City; Dry Salted Shoulders steady at 10c.@10¼c.; Rough Sides, 13¼c. Dressed HOGS active and 12½c. lower; sales at $10@$10 75. Live HOGS steady and firm at $8 25@$8 60 for Light; $8 75@$8 90 for Fair to Medium; $9@$9 40 for Good to Choice. CATTLE steady, quiet and firm at $4 30@$5 12½ for Fair to Extra Cows; $5 25@$5 75 for Light to Fair Shipping; $6 25@$6 90 for Good Smooth Steers. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 4,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull, except for best grades: No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 05; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 16; Choice, $1 20; Choice White, $1 30@$1 32. CORN firm; Mixed and Mixed White, in bulk, 65c.@67c.; Mixed and Yellow, sacked, 72c.@78c.; White, 70c.@80c. OATS firm at 47c.@51c., in bulk; 54c.@56c. for sacked. BARLEY nominal. RYE firm; Choice, 80c. WHISKY held at 94c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $27@$27 25. Dry-salted MEATS—11c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Clear Sides. BACON dull at 13¾c. for Shoulders, 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 16½c. for Clear Sides. LARD lower, at 15¼c. for Prime Steam, 16½c. for Keg. CATTLE firm; Fair to Prime, $4@$5 50; Choice, $6@$6 50. Live HOGS dull at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 9,500 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS steady at 55c.@56c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON steady at 24c. TOBACCO firm; sales 60 hhds. WHISKY dull at 93c. Live HOGS dull at $8@$9. Dressed HOGS, $10 25@$11; receipts, 2,600 head. Mess PORK dull, held $26 75. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Sides, 14c.@14½c., packed, with no sales. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 15¼c. for Clear, with small sales; Sugar-cured Hams, 19c.@19½c., with light sales. GREEN MEATS dull, unsettled and lower, closing at 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 11¾c.@12c. for Sides; 13c.@14¼c. for Hams. LARD firm; Steam, 15¼c.; Kettle, 16½c., with no sales. EXCHANGE, par, buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—COTTON a shade lower; Middling Uplands, 25¼c.; Middling Orleans, 26¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT in limited demand; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25@$1 27. RYE, $1. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow, 88c. PETROLEUM is limited demand; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 30½c. GROCERIES inactive. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Mess PORK, $28@$29. LARD, 16½c. WHISKY lower; $1 01 for wood, $1 02 for iron bound.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—COTTON—Offerings light; Middling, 25c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull except for Choice; Prime to Choice Maryland, $1 30@$1 45. CORN firm; White, 98c.@$1 02; Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS steady, 54c.@57c. RYE firm at $1 05@$1 08. Mess PORK quiet at $29 50@$30 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 17½c.@18c. WHISKY firm; held at $1@$1 01 for wood and iron bound, with small sales.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White, and $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN dull and unchanged; small sales at $1 03. BARLEY held at $1 08 for Prime Up-Lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middlings, $30@$33 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 98c.; to Albany, 78c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—COTTON firmer and unchanged. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $5@$5 50. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 05; White, $1 10. CORN, 75c. OATS, 60c.@63c. RYE, 90c. TOBACCO unchanged; sales 35 hhds. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c. HAMS, 20c. for Sugar-cured. LARD, 17c. WHISKY dull at 93c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The market to-day was very dull. WHEAT—Small sales of Milwaukee Club, by sample, at 90c. BARLEY—Sale of 4 cars Canada at 90c., delivered at the malt house. CORN—Sale 4 cars New at about 77c. on the track. FLOUR—Sale of 70 bbls. White at $7. OATS nominal at 48c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at $1@$1 02. PORK and LARD unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—COTTON quiet at 24¼c.@24½c. for Middling, and 45c.@$1 for Sea Islands; sales to-day, 300 bales; receipts, 900 bales; exports, coastwise, 742 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,350 bales; coastwise, 1,116 bales; total, 6,466 bales; exports, to the continent, 245 bales; coastwise, 3,376 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 23,826 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT heavy at 81½c. for No. 1; 75½c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. OATS steady at 40½c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 70c. for No. 1. Dressed HOGS heavy at $10@$10 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 11,347 bales. Exports: To Great Britain, 2,522 bales; other foreign ports, 706 bales; coastwise, 2,262 bales. Stock, 67,539 bales, of which 14,578 bales are on shipboard. Sales, 8,900 bales. The market to-day [illegible]

[illegible] WILMINGTON, [illegible] exports—coastwise, [illegible] bales. Spirits of Turpentine [illegible]. Rosin steady [illegible]. Crude Turpentine steady at $[illegible].

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 1 White Michigan [illegible]; No. 2 Red, [illegible]. [illegible] OATS dull; No. 1, [illegible]. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,400 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 304,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—COTTON to-day was dull and nominal at 24½c. for Middling; net receipts of the week, 780 bales; coastwise, 2,810 bales; total, 3,590 bales; exports to Great Britain, 510 bales; to the Continent, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 330 bales; stock, 9,420 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 14.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 553 bales; exports, coastwise, 220 bales; sales, 200 bales. Total receipts of the week, 5,764 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,356 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 6,088 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 11; No. 2 Red $1 05@$1 06. CORN nominal with nothing doing. OATS heavy; held at 50c. for No. 1 State. RYE dull; held at 85c.@90c. BARLEY heavy and nominal.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 25½c.; net receipts of the week, 720 bales; coastwise, 4,670 bales; total, 5,390 bales; stock, 2,500 bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—WHEAT—No. 1 White firmer at $1 08@$1 09; Extra, $1 14. OATS advancing; No. 1 State, 50c. Dressed HOGS heavy at $11@$11 75.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 816 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 106; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 47 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾; Gold, 121¼.

[Advertisement.]

A thousand ladies who are using HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH testify to its value not only as a protection against burglars, but as an indispensable assistance in the management of servants and the household. Send for pamphlet. Look out for infringements. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	—
Portland	N.	Clear	2 below
Boston	N. E.	Snowing	22
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	22
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	28
Wilmington	N. E.	Cloudy	32
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	34
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	40
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	40
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Savannah	—	Cloudy	61
Augusta, Ga	S. W.	Hazy	58
Oswego	S.	Clear	2 below
Buffalo	N. E.	Clear	22
Pittsburg	E.	Cloudy	28
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	22
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	30
Mobile	S. E.	Cloudy	64
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	62

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Main	Jan. 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Northampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, close at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail on pier foot of Second-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M. Mails for Havana, by the *Rapidan*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 14—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre.*—L. E. Chittenden, H. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Russell, O. E. Reade, Mrs. A. Lindsay, Mr. Atherton, A. Berthould, Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. Borrie, wife and child, Mrs. Friedlander and servants, B. Flood, T. Graton, Mr. Champoux, M. N. Nelan, Captain Austin Myers, Mrs. L. Fijuan, F. Roux, Mr. Tileston, R. Ferguson, George Hintul, H. A. Bassford, W. Hill, Mr. Wilson, 7 Sisters of the Poor, L. Valos, E. Leclerc, E. Brigboe, E. Barrond, A. Manque, F. Kupfer, A. Traschier, T. Grey, R. Zeller, Carlos Libert, Rev. E. Gusquen, T. Spinata, Mrs. Merzebach and child, H. Favre, J. Sassard, Celestine Baugman and family, J. Cheval, Miss Branchon, T. Branchon, M. Branchon, J. Cascinafoul, J. Dechampe, Miss Johnson.

JAN. 14—*In steamship Eagle from Havana.*—Abijah Fitch, M. Pedunon, F. P. Foster, A. W. Aiggins, A. A. Boony, J. Goliat, F. Campos, W. J. Bustin, J. de la Orden, R. H. W. Welch, wife and daughter, F. W. J. Welch, Mrs. Price and child, J. Turtle, George Eneas, Major Geo. Keating, B. Sunchy, J. Armitt, J. M. Valdes, Major N. Puny, Mrs. H. A. Trimble and child.

JAN. 14—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—James Ferrier, Mrs. Ferrier, Miss Margaret Ferrier, James Catt, Robert McIntosh, Robert Davidson, Fred. Pewer, Joseph Mount.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon sets.. 5 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 43 | Gov. Island. 6 32 | Hell Gate.. 7 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre Dec. 31, and Brest Jan. 1, with mdse. and 62 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Encountered severe head winds until Jan. 6, when a tremendous westerly gale commenced, and lasting 35 hours; from the 8th have had heavy N. W. gales.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Dunlevy, Glasgow Dec. 24, via Moville 25th, with mdse. and 64 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 11, 8 A. M., no lat., &c., passed steamship Caledonia, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Jan. 8, via Nassau 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Left at Nassau, schr. Mary E. Amsden, Havender, for New-York in 3 ds.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Torryburn, (of St. John, N. B.,) McMann, Antwerp 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, from thence mostly N. and N. W. gales.

Bark Juan F. Pearson, (Arg.,) Silver, Montevideo 52 ds., with hides to Howe & White. Crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 41 40, and had fine weather.

Bark Isaac Hall, (new, 695 tons,) Mulligan, Stockton, Me., in ballast to Isaac Hall.

Bark John Edney, (Br.,) Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Totola.

Brig Jennie, (Dan.,) Tower, Puerto Cabello 13 ds., in ballast to Boonen, Graves & Co. Jan. 13, off the Woodlands, had a heavy gale from N. N. E., but received no damage. Sld. in co. with bark Thomas Dallett, for New-York.

Brig Helen O. Phinny, (of Portland,) Boyd, Buenos Ayres Nov. 14, and Montevideo 16th, with hides, &c., to Bailey, Stokes & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 38, and had moderate weather; Nov. 22, lat. 26 12 S., lon. 34, exchanged signals with bark Bismarck, (N. G.,) steering S.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre, Martinique, 16 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had moderate weather all the passage.

Brig Whitaker, (of Gouldsboro,) Cotton, Two Rivers, N. S., via Lubec, Me., with timber to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Rio Grande, Taylor, Norwich.

Schr. Frank Howard, (of Bath, Me.,) Dermot, Para 22 ds., with rubber, &c., to C. Ludman & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had moderate weather during the passage.

Schr. Etta, Jackson, Tampico 25 ds., via Newport, Jan., 8th, with mdse. to Brugiere & Thebaud—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Roena Arubel, Highland, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Ellsworth, Gibbs, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Margaretta, Warner, Elizabethport, for Glen Cove.

Schr. Brandywine, Fingar, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Joseph Morrell, Flagler, Elizabethport, for West Haven.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. King, Hill, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Glenderson, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. May, Hawkins, Portland, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. John McAdam, Miller, Portland, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Lady Franklin, Halsey, Gloucester, with fish for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Lee Newton, Carlow, Calais, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Emma Green, (of Bangor,) Collins, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Julia A., Wallace, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abbie Ingles, Ingles, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Owen T. Hinds, Ingersol, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Abbie E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. R. D. Pitts, Vail, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Seventy-six, Tate, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Glenwood.

Schr. Harriett, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Robin Hood, Seaman, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Josephine, Mason, Westerly.

Schr. Sedona, Hart, Vinalhaven.

Schr. L. [illegible].

Schr. Vapor, Green, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. [illegible], Boston.

Schr. [illegible] Phillips, [illegible], for Bridgeport.

Schr. E. F. Webb, Baylis, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Alburger, Scott, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. W. Thompson, Lane, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, Bradford, New-Bedford.

Schr. Althea, Fitch, Newport.

Schr. Nadad, Phinney, Boston.

Schr. Ceres, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Millstone Point.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Millstone Point.

Schr. Justina, Keene, Newport.

Schr. Silver Spray, Mills, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Walton, Seaman, Boston.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, Sandwich.

Schr. E. Richardson, Shaler, Bridgeport.

Schr. Kate Callighan, Tiffany, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. E., snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax at 4 P. M. yesterday, and sailed at 10 A. M. for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—Arr. steamers Jas. Adger, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; bark Anna Ferrey, Liverpool; schrs. Ida Bella, Newport, R. I., John Johnson, Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Falcon, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 13, A. M.—No arrivals.

The schr. Johan White, at this port, reports left at Inagua Dec. 31, brig Georgia, Baltimore next day.

The brig Abbon, for Boston, put into Inagua Dec. 30, leaking.

Sld, schrs. Lucy J. Keeler, Emma A. Higgins, Edward Lameyer, Freddie Walters, and Adelia Keller.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Arr. ships Lawrence, from Liverpool, and North Star, from Hong Kong; steamer Colorado, from Panama.

Spoken, &c.

France—French bark, from Havre for New-Orleans, 35 ds. out, Jan. 6, lat. 22, lon. 65 15.

Galena—Bark, (of Saybrook,) cruising, Dec. 5, lat. 23 14 S., lon. 33 24.

British Ensign—Br. ship, from Sunderland, steering S., was signalized Dec. 15, lat. 13 54 S., lon. 34 28.

Adeline—N. G. brig, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, 29 ds. out, Dec. 22, lat. 7 10 N., lon. 45.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, Dec. 23, bark Mayflower, for New-York, ldg.

At Para, Dec. 22, schrs. Commerce, for Boston in 2 ds.; C. C. Warren and Kolon, for New-York in 3 ds.; Jesse Carll, for do. in 7 ds.; Ocean Pearl and Charles Thompson, wtg. cargo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The steamship Helvetia, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 14.—The steamship Hammonia, from New-York, touched here at 3½ o'clock this morning, on the way to Hamburg; all well.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK.......$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS.........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The Bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, which cost about $40,000 per mile.

The road runs through the richest and most populous agricultural district in Illinois. The LOCAL business alone is much more than sufficient to sustain it. This, with the through business, which it is expected will be limited only by the capacity of the road, must make it as profitable as any in the State.

No road has ever been built having more numerous and valuable connections East and West.

ONE HUNDRED MILES
ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EQUIPPED WITH NEW FIRST-CLASS ROLLING STOCK. The balance, less than twenty miles, is nearly finished, and trains will run over the entire line during the present month.

This road has been consolidated with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishing still further security to the bondholders, these Bonds having been assumed by the consolidated Company, called the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad. It connects on the east with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha on the west—the only East and West line connecting the cities of Indianapolis, Danville, Urbana, Bloomington, Pekin and Peoria.

The high premium the stock of many of the railways in Illinois command with no better prospects than this road, justifies the belief that its stock will also soon be at a premium, thus making the CONVERTIBLE CLAUSE a valuable option. To make the bonds still more secure a sinking fund has been provided.

The belief that the Government will fund the Five-twenties into a four and a half per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some safe securities that pay a good interest, about which there is no question, for which they can exchange their Five-twenties—capitalizing the premium, and getting a higher rate of interest for a long term of years. Nothing can be more desirable than first mortgage Bonds on any first-class completed railway.

The coal freights alone are estimated sufficient to pay the interest on the Bonds, the best mines in the State being located on the line at Danville.

Having carefully examined the road from time to time and its connections, we being also familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, as well as with the rapid progress of the Company from the start, its financial standing and efficient management, we recommend the Bonds as a choice investment, the security of which has been placed beyond any contingency, as the Company have been provided with the necessary funds to complete the road.

About four-fifths of the loan has been taken by actual investors.

We continue to offer a portion of the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange a the best market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Further particulars furnished on application, by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING
FROM
25 to 50 per cent. less than actual cost, at the
SPECIAL SALE,
DEVLIN & CO.,
NO. 521 BROADWAY.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of these cubeb things.

REV. WILLIAM CORBETT SAYS: "HYATT'S Swiss Liniment acts like a charm, taking hold of pain at once." Sold by all druggists.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Estell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING. STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New-York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Hembold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought, I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably effect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggeston to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse, (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "Buchu" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If [illegible] I could write all day, but I think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, [illegible], Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, [illegible], Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, [illegible] Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D.C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine, (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price,) I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton-av., Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th-av. and 76th-st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 18, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly *Telegraph*.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

CONNECTICUT
INVESTMENT.
FREE FROM
STATE, LOCAL
and
GOVERNMENT TAXES.
AIR LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK & BOSTON.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN
AND
WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD CO.
OF CONNECTICUT.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made TRUSTEE for the BONDHOLDERS, and all bonds are issued from the office of, and must be countersigned by, the

COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE.

They are issued only as the work progresses, and FOR BUT ONE-HALF OF THE ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURE ON THE ROAD. THE COMPANY NOW OFFER $500,000 OF THEIR BONDS at par and interest.

AS A SECURITY.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the

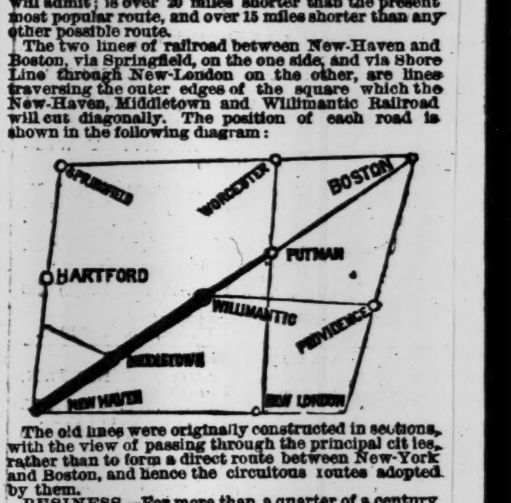
GRAND AIR LINE ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK.

The line will be 52 miles in length, running between New-Haven and Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will connect with the New-York and New-Haven Road at its Eastern terminus, and with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road at its Western, thus forming the

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN THE TWO CHIEF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CITIES OF AMERICA.

In the minds of railroad men, this route is the natural line between the two Metropolitan Cities, being as near a straight line as the formation of the country will admit; is over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route, and over 15 miles shorter than any other possible route.

The two lines of railroad between New-Haven and Boston, via Springfield, on the one side, and via Shore Line through New-London on the other, are lines traversing the outer edges of the square which the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad will cut diagonally. The position of each road is shown in the following diagram:



The old lines were originally constructed in sections, with the view of passing through the principal cities, rather than to form a direct route between New-York and Boston, and hence the circuitous routes adopted by them.

BUSINESS.—For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been needed, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion. It will pass through the towns of North Haven, Wallingford, Durham, Middlefield, Middletown, Portland, Chatham, Marlborough, Hebron, Columbia, Lebanon, Colchester, and Windham.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the business of a Road of such vast importance, having connections with so many roads that are to become feeders to it. At New-Haven it will connect with four lines; at Middletown with one, at Willimantic with three, while others are being projected.

In regard to the through trade a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

CHARACTER AND PROGRESS OF THE WORK.—The Road is built under the immediate supervision of the officers of the Company, who are most deeply interested in its success, and who design it to be the most thorough, substantial and safest road in the United States. They have called to their aid the highest engineering skill in the country to direct the work, and no pains or expense will be spared to bring it to perfection. The grades are very easy, the curves are large, the bridges of wrought iron, the rails selected with care and of the best quality, and all adapted to durability and speed. The grading is nearly finished between New-Haven and Middletown, the bridges completed and being placed in position, the rails are being laid at the rate of half a mile per day, which will enable the Company to use this portion of their line for business early in the Spring. The Eastern section is being rapidly graded, and all the force that can be employed to advantage is at work. It is confidently hoped that the whole line will be finished and in operation during the Fall or early Winter.

AS AN INVESTMENT.

THE BONDS are Coupon and Registered, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000. They have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. By an act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut they are made exempt from all STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION, and by the Company from the UNITED STATES INCOME TAX. The utmost care is used to protect the holders of these Bonds by the terms of the mortgage, which provides that if the Company, at any time, defaults in the payment of interest for six months, the principal shall, at the option of the holder, BECOME DUE IMMEDIATELY.

The Mortgage is made to the Treasurer of the State of Connecticut and his successors in office, in trust for the Bondholders, which is a guarantee of the good faith of the Company, and a pledge that the investors' interests will never suffer from any want of stability in the holder of their Mortgage.

A HOME INVESTMENT.

It is unnecessary to remind the public that a HOME ENTERPRISE, carried on in their own State, where all the facts in regard to it are fully known, is more worthy of attention than schemes for railroad building or other projects in remote parts of the country, which invite loans at enormous rates of interest. The managers of this Company are well known Connecticut men, and the road itself is a most important work of internal development, in which every citizen of the State must take a just pride.

TAXES.

The exemption of the First Mortgage Bonds from all taxes which may be laid within the State is a feature which causes them to rank with the issues of the United States, while the additional exemption from United States Income Tax places them above any other investment in the market, and must commend them to all persons seeking profitable investments. It will be borne in mind that the State and local taxes of Connecticut range from 1½ to 2½, averaging about 2 per cent. As this tax is saved to holders of the Air Line Bonds, it is equivalent to the payment of that amount as extra interest, and makes, with the saving of the income tax, $93 50 on each $1,000 per annum, or nearly 9½ per cent. interest on the investment. This large return does not depend on the premium on Gold which is liable to decline, and may even fall to par without effecting the income from these securities.

INCOME, AS COMPARED WITH OTHER INVESTMENTS.

A six per cent. gold bond, subject to taxation, with the premium on gold at 120, must be obtained as low as 80 to yield the same amount of net income as these bonds at par; while with gold at par, the six per cent. gold bond would be worth only about 70, compared with these bonds at par.

The Connecticut State bonds, which were made exempt from taxation by an act of the Legislature, are selling in the market at about 102, and at that price yield an income of 5⅞, which would make the AIR LINE BONDS worth 114½ on the same basis, as at that price they pay the same interest, namely, 5⅞ per cent.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized on Five-Twenty Bonds, and which may at any time be extinguished by being funded at a reduced rate of interest, and the material decline in gold, is awakening an inquiry for forms of investment which shall be SAFE, and which shall yield a liberal rate of interest in CURRENCY.

To meet this demand we offer the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, believing them to be in all respects worthy of the confidence of investors, and we do so after thorough examination, as we are unwilling to offer any security which we do not consider as safe and desirable as the issues of the United States Government.

The Bonds can be obtained of any Bank or Banker in the State of Connecticut or by sending direct to ourselves.

All classes of securities will be received at their full market value, and may be forwarded by express, and the Bonds will be returned AT OUR EXPENSE.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.